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[POLITIKA 9 Sep]

REPORTAGE ON 'SHIELD-82' MANEUVERS IN BULGARIA

'Another' USSR Unit

AU161015 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Another unit of Soviet soldiers, participants in the forthcoming "Shield-82" maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, arrived yesterday at one of our Black Sea ports. According to an old Slav custom the representatives of the fraternal Soviet Army were greeted with bread and salt. Cordial greetings were expressed by the local public.

A meeting at one of the maneuver areas turned into a moving holiday of fraternity. Soviet soldiers and local cooperative plant members, workers and students took part.

Dimo Uzunov, first secretary of the municipal party committee addressed warm words to the combat brothers. Officer Bosev conveyed the cordial greetings of the Bulgarian People's Army. He stressed that the presence of Soviet troops in our country is a fraternal visit and a shining manifestation of the friendship, unity and cooperation between our parties, peoples and armies.

Soviet officer Vasilkov answered the greetings with words of gratitude. He stressed the warm reception on the part of the thousands of Bulgarian working people which again confirms the indestructible friendship between the two fraternal peoples. A big festive concert took place after the meeting in which amateur collectives from the area took part. A rich program was presented by ensembles and soloists of the representative ensemble of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Soviet Soldiers in Shumen

AU161810 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] A group of Soviet soldiers arrived in Shumen today. They are visiting our country in connection with the forthcoming "Shield-82" military exercises. The soldiers were cordially welcomed by working people, after which they laid wreaths at the Soviet liberator army monument. The Soviet soldiers and commanders, together with the agricultural workers, participated in a day of voluntary labor and met Bulgarian students who are working in agricultural voluntary brigades.

Dzhurov Meets Troops

AU161944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] In one of the areas where the forthcoming military exercises of the Warsaw Pact Treaty armed forces will take place, a cordial, festive meeting was held between Army Gen Dobri Dzhiurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defence, and soldiers as well as officers of the unit where officer Panayotov is serving. Col Gen Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Treaty armed forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, was also present.

In this speech to the army personnel, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov dwelled on the basic significance of the exercises for exchanging experience in the theoretical sector, in the practical work and methods of combat activities and, particularly, in the consolidation of unity and cohesion of the fraternal armies.

This afternoon the pilots, engineers, aviation technicians and other specialists from units where the officers Malchev and Popov are serving, welcomed Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, under whose command the joint exercises of units from the fraternal armies, code-named "Shield-82," will take place. Minister Dobri Dzhurov expressed confidence that the air force men will display their mastership and wished them success in the preparation and implementation of upcoming tasks.

At the naval base, where flags of Soviet and Bulgarian ships expected to participate in the "Shield-82" exercises have been raised, a joint political day was held. It was devoted to the subject of the Soviet Union's 60th anniversary as a triumph of the Leninist national policy.

Soviet officers read reports and lectures to the Bulgarian crews. Bulgarian political workers lectured to the Soviet crews on Georgi Dimitrov's cause, on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and on our country's development. The main event of this political day was the meeting of the Bulgarian and Soviet crews with Comrade Dobri Dzhurov. He was greeted by Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander in chief of the Bulgarian Navy and by Admiral Nikolay Khodrih, commander in chief of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov greeted the representative of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet and the Bulgarian sailors on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He spoke on the traditional militant friendship and comradeship in arms between the fraternal armies and wished the soldiers success in their forthcoming exercises.

Soviet Ships' Participation

AU171810 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] A new group of Soviet battleships arriving to participate in the "Shield-82" military exercises of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Joint Armed Forces, was festively welcomed in one of our Black Sea ports. At a meeting the Soviet sailors were greeted by Radi Radev, first secretary of the minicipal party committee. Officer Eustatiev expressed the warm feelings of the Bulgarian soldiers and sailors for the Soviet military men who had just arrived, pointing out that the forthcoming "Shield-82" exercises will represent a true school for incoming combat mastery, for the education of all sailors in the spirit of lofty moral virtures. Officer [name indistinct] spoke on behalf of all Soviet soldiers and expressed gratitude for the warm welcome. Following the festive greeting ceremony, there were friendly meetings between Bulgarian and Soviet sailors.

Marshal Kulikov in Varna

AU181859 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Varna, Sept 18 (BTA) -- In connection with the preparations for the military exercise with the headquarters, units and naval forces of the unified armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the "Shield-82," the commander-in-chief of the unified forces of the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and the chief of the headquarters of the unified armed forces, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov arrived here today.

At Varna airport they were welcomed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, head of the exercise. Among those present were the representative of the commander-in-chief of the unified armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries with the Bulgarian People's Army, Colonel General Vladimir Uakushin, as well as generals, admirals and officers of the allied armies having arrived to take part in the exercise.

Polish Troops' Arrival

AU181950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Summary] At one of the Bulgarian military airports a festive meeting was organized to welcome units of the Polish Army which arrived to participate in the military exercises of the Warsaw Pact member countries. Workers from the lcoal enterprises and local officials participated in the ceremony. Officer Naydenov expressed the friendly feelings of the Bulgarian soldiers toward the soldiers of the Polish military forces. Officer of the Polish Army Marjan [name indistinct] replied to the greetings address. He voiced the readiness of the Polish Army to defend the socialist achievements of the Warsaw Pact Treaty member countries.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT ELECTION CAMPAIGN APPEAL

AU191530 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 19 Sep 82

["Appeal of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania on the occasion of the election campaign of the deputies to the People's Assembly" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 19 /ATA/ -- All the newspapers publish today the appeal of the General Council of the democratic front of Albania addressed to the Albanian people on the occasion of the elections of the deputies to the People's Assembly of the P.S.R. [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, to be held on November 14 this year. The appeal reads among others:

The elections of November 14 this year are a political event of great importance in the country's life. Through their free vote, the people will elect their representatives to the highest state organ of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

As always, in the new elections of the deputies to the People's Assembly, our working people will express their determination and readiness to ceaselessly strengthen the people's power, that power which made the people masters of their own destinies, which liberated them from oppression and exploitation, which put an end to poverty and ignorance.

With their democratic and people's power, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head of Albanian people have traversed a heroic road, have defeated numerous, overt and covert, internal and external enemies, have safeguarded the freedom and independence of their homeland, have carried forward the victories of the revolution and socialist construction, have built a free and democratic, joyful and prosperous life.

Speaking of the successes reached in all the fields of socialist construction and the defence of the country, the appeal stresses further on: All these achievements have the blood of the martyrs, the sweat and toil of the people, the correct line of the party, its wise and farsighted leadership on their foundations. They bear testimony to the vitality of the triumphant ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the stability and superiority of socialist order, the great and invincible strength of the people and the proletarian state power.

Then the appeal deals with the great and brilliant prospects the 8th congress of the party opened to our country with the 7th Five-Year plan, during which Albania will take big strides forward.

The unity of people around the party, the appeal says, has been and will be one of the factors of first rate importance for the safeguard of the freedom and independence of the country, for the development of socialist society and the flourishing and prosperity of the homeland. With their unity, our people have defended in centuries the rights of the Albanian nation, their language and culture, they have withstood the numerous storms of the enemies, who have tried to split and divide them to liquidate them as a people and nation.

Through its appeal, the General Council of Democratic Front of Albania calls on the workers, cooperativists, intellectuals, women, young boys and girls and military men to intensify their efforts to realize the tasks on the fronts where they militiate, to built socialism and to safeguard the homeland.

The new elections of deputies to the People's Assembly the appeal stresses further on, are held at a time when the activity of the broad working masses in all the fields of life has been intensified as never before and when our entire homeland is preparing to celebrate magnificently the 70th anniversary of the national independence.

Our nonstop march is realized in the conditions of the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement and in very aggravated international situations. The profound economic and political crisis the capitalist and revisionist world is undergoing has worsened still more the international situation and has brought about new dangers to the freedom and independence of the peoples. The imperialist powers, in the first place U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, have considerably intensified their policy of war, they stir up the hostility among the peoples, launch aggressions against different countries, prepare great world conflicts.

The Albanian people, embued with the loftiest ideals of mankind, with the ideals of socialism and communism, the appeal underlines, powerfully support the foreign policy of our party and socialist state, which defends the interests of the homeland and the victories of the people's revolution, which serves the freedom and independence of the peoples, their peace and security, the cause of the revolution and socialism in the world. As a people with ardent feelings of freedom and progress, they are against every social injustice, oppression and exploitation and discriminating policy everywhere in the world.

They fully approve and back up the correct stand of the party on the events in Kosovo, denouncing with profound indignation the oppressive, exploiting and denationalizing policy pursued towards the Albanians living in their territories in Yugoslavia.

In the end, the appeal calls on the members of the Democratic Front, the electors, that all of them take part in the elections and as a single body vote for the candidates of the Democratic Front, for the further strengthening of the people's power and the socialist homeland.

CARCANI RECEIVES TURKISH AMBASSADOR

AU181439 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialsit Republic of Albania, and had a friendly talk with him. Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, was also present.

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED TO GREECE, ITALY

AU111845 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ksenofon Nushi has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Greece. He is thus replacing Comrade Bashkim Ding, who has been appointed ambassador extraodinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Italian Republic replacing Comrade Piro Bito, who has been appointed to another duty.

BRIEFS

ASLLANI, CELIKU AT COMMEMORATIONS -- The 39th anniversary of the struggle against the occupiers was commemorated in Vlore district today. Taking part in the meeting was AWP Central Committee Politburo member Muho Asllani. The meeting was declared opened by (Luan Muhameti), chairman of the people's Council Executive Committee. Muho Asllani greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and Enver Moxha. A meeting has been held in Kukes district on occasion of the 39th anniversary of the creation of some partisan battalions. Taking part was AWP Central Committee Politburo member Majredin Celiku. The meeting was opened by Ali Doci, first secretary of the district AWP committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Sep 82 AU]

MEETING OF ZHIVKOV, PDRY'S AL-HASANI REPORTED

AU171955 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 17 (BTA). Today Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [al-Hasani] emphasized that a real settlement to the Middle East conflict can be achieved within the framework of the international conference on the Middle East proposed by the USSR, on the basis of the overall programme formulated by Mr Leonid Brezhnev in his speech on September 15th of this year.

During the talks they had here, the state leaders of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen made a profound exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East. They resolutely condemned the bandit assault of Israel, overtly backed up by the USA, on the sovereign Lebanese state, as well as the criminal acts and the cruel genocide on the part of the Israeli aggressors on the Palestine and Lebanese peoples. They expressed again an unflinching solidarity and backing to the just struggle of the PLO, of the Lebanese national patriotic forces, Syria and the other Arab states against the plans of the Israeli aggressor to destroy the Palestine resistance movement and its vanguard -- the PLO, to eradicate the Palestine issue by force and to drag the Arabs into the Camp David accord by force. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out that under the critical circumstances in the Middle East now resulting from the continuing Israeli aggression in Lebanon it is necessary to consolidate and deepen steadily the Arab unity of action in the struggle against the Israeli expansion and the U.S. plans to impose their domination in the Middle East.

In this connection they made a positive assessment of the principles for resolving the Palestine issue and the Middle East crisis, adopted by the Fes meeting of the leaders of the Arab states.

The two party and state leaders pointed out that all the attempts at weakening the alliance of the Arab national liberation movement with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are pointed against the interests of the Arab peoples and are doing harm to their struggle against imperialism and Zionism. They emphasized that any variants of new separate deals and backstage machinations can only bring a fresh exacerbation of the tension in the area for the states and peoples of the Middle East, as well as further deepening of the feud and the conflicts.

At the meeting which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad informed each other of the tasks being solved by the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party, Bulgaria and the PDR of Yemen.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed once again the solidarity of the BCP, of the government and the whole Bulgarian people with the just struggle of the people of the PDR of Yemen and the other Arab peoples against the encroachments of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for an all-round, just and permanent settling of the Middle East conflict, based on the absolute withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories captured in 1967 and restoring the irrevocable legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and founding their own independent national state on Palestine land under PLO leadership.

He highly esteemed the principled and constructive stand of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the PDR of Yemen in the struggle for all-round settlement of the Middle East crisis as well as for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and security, of their contribution to consolidating the Arab unity of action and particularly to the unity among the member-countries of the steadfastness and intransigence front.

Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad dwelt on the struggle being waged by the people of the PDR of Yemen for the further consolication of the political and economic independence of the country and on the efforts being made by the PDR of Yemen for frustrating the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle East and the zone of the Red Sea.

The two leaders noted with alarm and concern that the main source of escalating the tension and the military threat in different parts of the world is the current aggressive course of the USA and its NATO allies. They emphasized that this course is opposed by the peace-loving constructive foreign political line of the USSR and the entire socialist community, as well as the efforts of many other states, of all peace-loving and democratic forces fighting for curbing the arms race and for fulfilling real measures for disarmament for safeguarding peace, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad found with satisfaction that the cooperation of the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party, between Bulgaria and the PDR of Yemen, is developing on an ascending line. They confirmed the two parties' determination to continue to be working for the further dynamic development and deepening of the all-round relations of the two countries and the two parties based on the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

OGNYAN DOYNOV DEPARTS ON VISIT TO SWEDEN

AU181816 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Economic Association, left for Sweden today at the invitation of the Swedish Chamber of Industry. Comrade Doynov was seen off at Sofia airport by Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

TRADE UNIONISTS CONCLUDE VISIT TO JAPAN

AU181630 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 18 Sep 82

["Bulgaro-Japanese TU Contacts" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 18 (BTA) -- An official delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions [BTU] led by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the BTU, visited Japan at the invitation of the general council of trade unions in Japan /Sohyo/. During the official talks with the Sohyo delegation led by Chairman Motofumi Makieda they expressed readiness for steady extending and deepening of the cooperation.

The delegations of the BTU and Sohyo are deeply convinced that in the present extremely exacerbated international situation, when the main threat for mankind is the thermonuclear catastrophe, there is no more important and pressing task than the struggle for the preservation of peace, for disarmament and averting the danger of a new war. On behalf of their organisations they voiced their determination to participate most actively in the mass-scale anti-war actions, to contribute to stepping up the unity of action and cooperation between the trade unions of different orientation and international belonging in the struggle for setting up a common trade unionist front in defence of peace, for disarmament and detente, for mutually advantageous cooperation between countries of different social systems.

The two delegations are convinced that the meetings and talks during the visit of the delegation of the central BTU council to Japan are a new important contribution to extending the cooperation and friendly contacts between the trade unions and the workers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Japan.

SOFIA BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRAGUE

AU181530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] The Sofia BCP Committee delegation, which visited Prague at the invitation of the Prague CPCZ Committee, returned to Sofia today. The delegation was headed by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia BCP Committee.

TSANOV MEETS HUNGARIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

AU171607 Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, September 17 (BTA) -- Today Mr Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party received a working group of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, led by Mr Istvan Szabo, member of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the National Council of Agricultural Producer Cooperatives which is on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP. During the talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere discussions went on questions related to the two countries' further developing of cooperation.

BTA ANNOUNCES VISIT OF CSSR'S HUSAK 21 SEP

AU181449 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 18 Sep 82

[From "Next Political Week" -- a preview of coming events]

[Text] Such a demonstration will also be the visit of Mr Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Czechoslovakia's president, who will arrive here on Tuesday as head of a party and state delegation. In the focus of his talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov there will be the satisfactory development of the all-round Bulgaro-Czechoslovak relations and the possibilities for the further joint production, specialization and cooperation on third markets.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSS ENERGY SUPPLY

AU161238 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] On 14 September the Council of Ministers discussed information on the preparation of the uniform plan on the country's socioeconomic development and the 1983 budget. Measures were adopted on accelerating the work on adapting the national plan tasks to the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the instructions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the October 1981 national conference. The ministries and other departments were instructed to render concrete assistance to the economic organizations to create all necessary conditions for the consistent and complex application of the new economic approach and its mechanism.

The Council of Ministers reviewed the matter of the normal supply of the population and the national economy with electric energy, heat and fuels during the autumn-winter period. The ministries, departments, executive committees of the okrug people's councils and the economic and other organizations were instructed to review the preparations for work in winter conditions in every plant and adopt measures for ensuring normal work. Special attention was devoted to the timely introduction of new energy capacities and the timely repair of the energy equipment and steady supply of coal and mazut [black oil] to the thermoelectric powerplants. The ministries, departments and okrug people's councils were obligated to adopt additional measures for effectively utilizing the electric energy and power resources.

PRACE LABELS ASSASSINATION 'ISRAEL-U.S. PLOT'

AU171120 Prague PRACE in Czech 16 Sep 82 p 2

[Jiri Hromadko commentary: "The Background of a Crime" -- passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] ANOTHER STAGE OF THE ISRAELI-U.S. PLOT -- That is the prevailing assessment of the situation in Lebanon following the assassination of the newly elected president Bashir al-Jumayyil. Not only the Arab public opinion but the bourgeois Western press, too, judge that it was a PREMEDITATED PROVOCATION designed to produce a pretext for a new stage in Israel's aggression -- the invasion of West Beirut by the Israeli army.

This is confirmed by the fact that THE BOMB ATTACK ON AL-JUMAYYIL'S LIFE FOLLOWED SHORTLY AFTER REPORTS LEAKED FROM TEL AVIV ABOUT ITS "DISCONTENT WITH HIS OVERLY SLOW APPROACH TO THE DEMANDS OF THE ISRAELI GENERALS FOR TAKING OVER NEW STARTEGIC POSITIONS IN LEBANON."

Even though the Zionists and their protectors overseas themselves, in fact, picked the Phalangist leader for the post of president, they reckoned with his greater compliance. When he failed to show it, there was no longer any need for him.

A SECOND EVIDENCE OF THE PLOT IS PROVIDED, ACCORDING TO NUMEROUS OPINIONS IN THE WEST, BY THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE ISRAELI INVASION FORCE RESPONDED TO THE SITUATION -- AS EARLY AS WHEN THE FIRST REPORTS ABOUT THE BOMB ATTACK BEGAN TO SPREAD. Israeli bombers repeatedly overflew the Western part of Beirut to intimidate its population and Israeli tanks crossed the demarcation line of the city's western, Muslim sector.

AN ORDERED MURDER

The assassination of Al-Jumayyil came as though it had been ordered. Had it not come, Israel would have to withdraw, following the Palestinians' departure, its own troops from Lebanon. And that is surely not what it intends to do. On the contrary, the last few days have shown that its aim is to further expand the aggression, to attack Syria. In looking for the perpetrator of the assassination, the Western press therefore raises the old question: "Who is served by this?" The answer is clear: No one but Israel can possibly desire a renewed outbreak of the Lebanese civil war, which threatens to occur after the murder of the Phalangist leader. And Israel needs "arguments" for its new aggression. That is also borne out by the latest words of the Tel Aviv leadership, according to which Israel units "must ensure order" in West Beirut.

WHO IS SERVED BY THIS IS CLEAR. AND FROM THIS WESTERN OBSERVERS RIGHTLY CONCLUDE WHO IT IS THAT STANDS IN THE BACKGROUND OF THIS NEW PHASE OF THE CRIMINAL PLOT AGAINST THE PALESTINIANS.

U.S. SOLDIERS IN FRG MOVED TO 'ATTACK FORMATIONS'

LD181008 Prague CTK in English 0807 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- RUDE PRAVO said today that the Pentagon is transferring American divisions in the FRG to close vicinity of the Czechoslovak and GDR frontiers to have them in formations for launching a nuclear conflict.

The Pentagon maintained that the transfer was necessitated by poor housing conditions in old barracks, but not even the most naive people can believe this. American divisions are moving from the left bank of the Rhine to their new positions for a single reason: The Pentagon wants to have in attack formations when the new missiles come, the paper stressed.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES ENDING DASCALESCU VISIT

Final Talks With Strougal

LD170934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] At the Hrzan Palace in Prague talks have ended between Premier Lubomir Strougal, and Constantin Dascalescu, the Romanian prime minister.

A wide range of questions and topics aimed at the further development of mutual cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania was discussed. Much attention was paid above all to the further deepening and expansion of cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical spheres.

The results of the talks are summed up in a document signed by Lubomir Strougal and Constantin Dascalescu and in a communique adopted at the conclusion of the visit.

Airport Farewell, Departure

LD171350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian premier ended his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left by air for home.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, decked out with the state flags of both countries, the Romanian guest and members of his entourage were seen off by Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier, at whose invitation the visit took place; Deputy Federal Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; federal government ministers, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other representatives of our political and public life.

Shortly before 1300 the Czechoslovak and Romanian state anthems were played. Constantin Dascalescu then received the report of the commander of the honor guard lined up on the airstrip with the battle banner, and together with Lubomir Strougal he reviewed the unit.

The special plane then took off for Bucharest.

Documents Signed

AU171933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Prague, (AGERPRES) 17/19/1982 -- The last round of talks between Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Lubomir Strougal, head of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic took place at the Hrzan Palace, on September 17.

Pointing out that the entire unfolding of the talks fully mirrored the spirit of the documents signed at top-level during the May 1981 meeting in Prague between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak, Constantin Dascalescu and Lubomir Strougal expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit, assessing that new steps have been made in the multilateral development of the Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration. In this context, the two sides reiterated their wish to finalize as soon as possible the actions agreed upon and to ensure their translation into fact in the interests of socialist construction in the two countries, of the consolidation of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia.

At the end of the talks, Constantin Dascalescu and Lubomir Strougal signed the "Protocol of the Meeting Between the Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Head of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic".

Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of the machine-building industry and V. Blazek, Czechoslovak minister of transport signed the understanding on the technico-scientific collaboration between the Ministry of Transports and Telecommunications of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Ministry of the Transport of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic."

Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation signed with Ladislav Vodrazka, first deputy minister of foreign trade an "Agreement Between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the Principles of Collaboration in International Transports" and with Jan Stracar, deputy minister of foreign trade, the "Protocol Between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the Collaboration on Third Markets."

Report on Communique

AU171936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 17 Sep 82

["Communique Concerning Official Visit of Friendship Paid to Czechoslovakia by Prime Minister of Romania"]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/9/1982 -- The document, released on September 17, mentions Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to have called on Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. During the talks, that passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on the further development of the relations between Romania and Czechoslovakia, as also on certain topical international political issues.

The document shows that the Romanian Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia conducted talks during which they informed mutually of the results marked in the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the RCP and of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ in all the fields of the socialist construction in the two countries, and analysed the present stage and the prospects of further development of the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations in the political, economic and cultural fields, and exchanged opinions on the topical issues of the international life.

The two prime ministers brought to the fore with satisfaction the fact that the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia developed continuously.

Constantin Dascalescu and Lubomir Strougal stressed the special important part the interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak play in the multilateral development and further deepening of the collaboration between the two communist parties and socialist states, between the peoples of the two countries, noting at the same time with satisfaction that the decisions and understandings reached at summit level are being successfully implemented in all the fields.

The two premiers attached special importance to the present stage and to the measures needed for an intensified development of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration, placing stress on the importance of a further development of the cooperation and specialization in production.

The sides also analysed the evolution of the exchanges of goods and agreed on measures for achieving the volume stipulated in the long-term agreement for the 1981-1985 period, establishing that efforts shall be made for exceeding it.

The sides agreed to develop new forms of joint activities concerning the cooperation in production, the achievement of trade operations and projects in third countries, adequate organizational forms included.

The two prime ministers reasserted the resolve of their countries to contribute, in the future as well, to the development of collaboration within the CEMA, for the implementation of the complex programme and of the special long-term collaboration programmes.

The sides appreciated the results marked in the development of collaboration in the fields of culture, science, education, art, press, radio, television, health protection, sports and tourism. The sides expressed resolve to act for further developing relations in these domains.

During the exchange of opinions on the international developments, the document reads, the two prime ministers reasserted their countries' firm will to do everything for implementing disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for strengthening peace and security, for developing the international relations and collaboration.

The talks between the two prime ministers passed in the spirit of the traditional fraternal friendship, of comradely understanding and collaboration, they expressed satisfaction in relation to the fruitful results of the talks conducted and stressed the belief that they would contribute to the further deepening of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia, between the two countries' peoples.

Constantin Dascalescu addressed to Lubomir Strougal, in behalf of the Romanian Government, the invitation to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the document reads in conclusion.

BULGARIAN CP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 18 SEP

Cooperation Paper Signed

LD172326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation of the Prague City CPCZ Committee headed by Antonin Kapek, its chief secretary and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and a delegation of the Sofia City BCP Committee headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, its first secretary and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met in Prague today for their final talks. They signed an agreement on cooperation and exchange of experiences between the city committees of the two parties for 1983-1984. This document consolidates the future development of contacts between the party organizations of both capital cities and their cooperation in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th BCP Congress.

Haman Receives Visitors

LD172224 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received today in the presence of Antonin Kapek, first secretary of the Prague CPCZ Committee, the delegation of the Sofia BCP Committee, led by Chudomir Aleksandrov, Sofia BCP Committee first secretary and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. In a comradely talk they exchanged information on the progress of the implementation of political-economic tasks set by the congresses of the two fraternal parties. They also discussed possibilities for further expansion of cooperation between the party city organizations of Prague and Sofia and between some enterprises in Prague and Sofia.

## Delegation Departs

LD181710 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] The delegation of the Sofia City Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, its first secretary and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, ended its friendly visit to Prague today and left for Sofia. At the Ruzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, and other representatives of party and state bodies of the Czechoslovak capital.

## HOFFMANN LEADS TRADE UNION VISIT TO SYRIA

LD171514 Prague CTK in English 1152 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, led by Karel Hoffmann, the council's chairman and Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member, left here Friday for an official friendly visit to Syria, at the invitation of the General Federation of Labour Unions.

## TRADE, INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE HELD WITH BRAZIL

AU171231 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 16 Sep 82 p 3

[CTK report: "On Deepening Czechoslovak-Brazilian Relations]

[Text] Czechoslovak-Brazilian talks on further expanding and deepening economic and trade relations between Czechoslovakia and Brazil opened in Prague yesterday. On behalf of the Czechoslovak side, the negotiations are conducted by J. Jakubec, deputy minister of foreign trade; on behalf of the Brazilian side by Ambassador Ivan Velloso da Silveira Batalha, representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Brazilian delegation will also pay a visit to the Brno engineering fair. The objective of this visit is to establish closer cooperation in the sphere of industrial production sharing and to conclude an agreement on Czechoslovakia's participation in building energy works in Brazil and on long-term deliveries of Brazilian iron ore.

## FIRST ENVOY TO ZIMBABWE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU161205 Prague RUDE PRAVA in Czech 15 Sep 82 p 7

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Ambassador Received by the President of Zimbabwe"]

[Text] Harare, 14 September (CTK) -- Josef Janecek, first Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Zimbabwe, recently presented his credentials to President Canaan Banana. During the reception, they assessed the possibilities and prospects for the development of Czechoslovak-Zimbabwe relations.

LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 17 SEP

LD171108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0754 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- The prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Chief Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, ended his official visit to the GDR on Friday. The guest and the personalities accompanying him were seen off with military honors by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph. The prime minister thanked Willi Stoph once again for the hospitality shown to him and those accompanying him.

Prior to this the foreign ministers of both countries, Oskar Fischer and Charles Dube Molapo [first name as received] in the presence of Willi Stoph and Chief Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, had signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR and the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Communique Issued

LD171742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1217 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR and Lesotho strongly condemn the murderous campaign by Israel against the Palestinian people and the aggression against Lebanon. They emphatically demand the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. This is stated in a joint press communique on the occasion of the 4-day official visit to the GDR by Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, which ended on Friday. Both states see the resolutions of the conference of Arab heads of state in Fes as a constructive contribution to a comprehensive, peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The GDR and Lesotho take the view that a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem is more urgent than ever and they see the convocation of an international Middle East conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, as a suitable path to such a solution.

The joint press communique goes on to say that both sides expressed their great dismay and concern at the attempts of the Republic of South Africa, supported by imperialist circles, to interfere in the internal affairs of African states by a political and economic pressure, and also by terrorist force.

The GDR strongly condemns all machinations aimed against Lesotho's national sovereignty and right to self-determination of Lesotho. It assures the people of Lesotho of its firm solidarity.

The heads of government of both states noted with concern that the international situation has become dangerously aggravated. They reaffirmed their joint view that the preservation of peace is the most urgent task to be solved in the interests of mankind. In this connection they paid great attention to the problems of curbing the nuclear and strategic arms build-up, and of disarmament and military detente. Both politicians welcomed all relevant constructive initiatives as a great encouragement to all peace-loving and realistic people. The GDR and Lesotho demand the total abolition of all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. They strongly condemn the aggressive and destabilizing policy of the apartheid regime against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states of southern Africa.

In the official talks the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, expressed the high regard felt by the government and people of the GDR for the efforts of the people and government of Lesotho toward the strengthening of national independence. At the same time he stressed the country's active contribution to the struggle of the African peoples to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism and racialism.

According to the joint communique, GDR Premier Willi Stoph has accepted an invitation to visit the Kingdom of Lesotho.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRG'S WISCHNEWSKI

AU161330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Dresden (ADN) -- During his stay in the GDR, Juergen Wischnewski, minister of state at the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office, visited Dresden on Tuesday. In the morning he met with Lothar Stammnitz, second secretary of the SED **bezirke** leadership, for a talk, and then had a meeting with Guenther Witteck, chairman of the Dresden Bezirk Council. The chairman of the council gave a dinner in honor of Minister of State Wischnewski.

During his stay in Dresden, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski visited the center of the city. In the afternoon he visited the Alte Meister gallery in the Zwinger, the Gruenes Gewoelbe art exhibition in the Albertinum and the cathedral of the Dresden-Weissen diocese. Finally he visited the fortress in the Elbsandsteingebirge. Minister of State Wischnewski was accompanied by Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent mission of the FRG.

Minister Departs

AU171306 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Leipzig/Erfurt (ADN) -- In the course of his visit to the GDR Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, minister of state at the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office, visited Leipzig city on Wednesday morning. He was accompanied by Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent mission of the FRG. He met with Roland Opitz, chairman of the bezirke council, who gave a dinner in honor of the guest. During the visit the minister of state visited the Neues Gewandhaus, the Alies Rathaus and the center of the city. In the Thomas Church, where Johann Sebastian Bach worked, he listened to an organ concert by Hans Kaestner.

In the afternoon Hans-Juergen Wischnewski stayed in Weimar where he got an impression of the Goethe house and other places connected with German classical literature.

After that Minister of State Wischnewski left for home.

TISCH-LED TU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SFRY

LD192208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (ADN) -- A GDR trade union delegation, led by Harry Tisch, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, ended its visit to the SFRY on Sunday. It was given a warm send-off at Dubrovnik airport by the president of the Confederation of Unions of Yugoslavia, Boguljub Nedeljkovic.

The delegation of the two trade union federations ended their talks in the morning. They expressed their satisfaction over the visit and stressed the benefits of a continual exchange of opinions and experiences. They said that the trade unions of the GDR and the SFRY are united by the struggle for socialism and peace in the world. It was emphasized that they support the strengthening of relations between the SED and the LCY and between the two states. The deepening of economic cooperation is of great significance.

Harry Tisch invited a Yugoslav trade union delegation to the GDR. Trade union contact will also be continued through an exchange of delegations studying specific questions and through strengthening cooperation between industrial trade unions.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA IN BERLIN

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- A protocol on mutual trade in 1983 was signed by the GDR and Albania in Berlin today.

It bears the signatures of the deputy minister of foreign trade, Dietrich Lemke, and Myzafer Ahmati. A further increase in trade was agreed. The GDR exports engineering products such as trucks, harvester-threshers, textile machinery and ventilation and refrigeration technology, electrical engineering and chemical products and potash fertilizers to Albania. From Albania it imports chrome ore, cables, textiles, tobacco, cigarettes, agricultural products and handicraft products. GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle was present at the signing ceremony. He received the Albanian deputy foreign trade minister for a talk.

TALKS HELD WITH FRG YOUTH GROUPS IN BERLIN

LD192146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- At the invitation of the FDJ, a delegation of the Federal German Youth Circle of the FRG (DBJR) arrived in Berlin on Sunday. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, welcomed the delegation led by Josef Homberg, DBJR federal chairman.

The first talks centered on the role of the youth in both German states in the struggle for peace and disarmament. In this, Egon Krenz stressed active protest of young people in the GDR against NATO's Brussels missiles decision. Rejection of this decision, which would decisively alter the strategic military situation in Europe if it were implemented, is, in the view of the young people in the GDR, a testing ground for those interested in peace and disarmament and who are contributing toward it.

Josef Homberg outlined DBJR activities against the threat to peace posed by the arms race and explained DBJR ideas on peace policies. He stressed that in the view of the DBJR, youth work can only be conceived as work for peace.

In connection with the gruesome massacre in the Palestinian camps outside Beirut, both delegations expressed their deep concern about the practices of genocide and the threat to world peace posed by developments in this region. A discussion on the further development of relations between the FDJ and the DBJR also took place.

Taking part in the talks for the DBJR were the deputy chairmen, Hannes Brauser, Uwe Jochims and Gerhild Frasch, and the administrative secretary of the DBJR, Ulrich Bunjes; and for the FDJ, Eberhard Aurich, second secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Guenter Rettner, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Klaus Eichler, general director of the FDJ Youth Travel Office, Jugendtourist, and Kurt Zahn, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee.

NAUMANN SPEAKS TO BERLIN AKTIV ON STABILITY

LD180400 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] The party teaching year 1982-83 was opened in Berlin, other bezirke and Wismut with SED aktiv meetings. More than 13,000 comrades took part in the meetings. Speaking to propagandists of the Berlin party organization, Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the SED bezirke leadership, described the development of socialist consciousness as the ideological backbone for stability of socialism.

In this connection he pointed to the complicated and contradictory nature of international developments, the understanding of which requires secure foundations. The Marxist-Leninist ideology with its well-founded optimism is a real alternative to the lack of perspective of the capitalist world. Konrad Naumann further said that in the SED peace policy economy has the central place. That is why the effectiveness of qualified ideological work has to be measured, above all, by the extent to which it can mobilize all workers to high performance for the strengthening of the socialist fatherland. Now the party teaching year 1982-83 has been opened in all GDR berzirke.

UNAUTHORIZED RALLY HELD IN WARSAW 17 SEP

NC172140 Paris AFP in English 2134 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 17 (AFP) -- Some 500 people demonstrated at a military cemetery here today on the anniversary of the Red Army's invasion of Poland in 1939. The unauthorised rally was held around the monument of Polish Army officers killed at Katyn in Soviet territory. Both the Soviets and the Nazis accused each other of perpetrating the massacre. A section of the rally led by a priest, who claimed to be a former soldier, held a regilious service and sang hymns before leaving the cemetery. But some 300 people remained behind and unfurled flags and banners with the slogan "Solidarity Lives."

For half an hour demonstrators, heavily infiltrated by secret police, sang the Polish national anthem, its words changed in homage to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, and the hymn "God Save Poland." At least eight people, including an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter, were arrested, some violently, by plainclothes police and taken to the local police station. The AFP correspondent was taken to police headquarters and released after an hour and a half. He was told his camera would be returned once the film had been checked.

'INCIDENTS' REPORTED AT POLISH-SOVIET SOCCER MATCH

LD170830 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] In Wroclaw, Poland, further incidents have been reported, this time after a Polish-Soviet soccer match. The intervention of the authorities thwarted the occurrence of more serious provocations. As we have already reported, young people in the city of Wroclaw had previously attempted to disturb the peace; however, at that time also the authorities prevented the more serious incidents.

MISDEMEANOR COURTS SENTENCE 31 AUG DEMONSTRATORS

LD171950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Reports have come from the Socioadministrative Department of the Ministry for Internal Affairs concerning some adjudications by the misdemeanor courts following the street incidents of 31 August. Here are some examples:

Twenty-two years-old Teresa P., from Dzierzoniow, who is attending a college study course, threw stones at militiamen and addressed offensive words to them. In the court she behaved arrogantly and did not show any understanding of the impropriety of her conduct. She was punished with a fine of Z18,000, or an alternative of 90 days arrest. She paid the fine within the stated deadline.

The misdemeanor court in Lubin heard the case of 25 year-old Wlodzimierz H., a storekeeper. He was called to account because during the street riots, while driving his car, he took photographs of the riots and did not obey the repeated calls of the organs of the Citizen's Militia and blocked the way of motorized patrols. He was punished with basic detention for 2 months. He is now carrying out his punishment.

Krzsztof B., from Rzeszow, a 25 year-old driver and mechanic, employed in the Transbud construction transportation firm, took part in the street demonstration, throwing stones at vehicles and buildings, and attacking militiamen with various kinds of dangerous objects, one of the stones thrown by him hit the head of a casual passer-by, who was taken to a hospital. The court fined him Z20,000, or the alternative of 3 months' detention. The fine was paid in its entirety.

SOLIDARITY 'CONSPIRATORS' DETAINED IN KRAKOW

PM200725 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 31 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Article signed (HAN): "Leaflets ...Clubs Made From Power Cable']

[Text] (Own information) On 29 August this year security service functionaries of the Citizens' Militia Voivodship Command uncovered and detained members of an illegal Solidarity group active in Krakow. The suspects were found to have occupied themselves with the production and dissemination of illegal pamphlets and leaflets urging participation in demonstrations and other forms of protest. Several thousand leaflets were confiscated as well as...special clubs made from thick pieces of power cable and intended for use in street fighting.

Yesterday journalists were shown the assembled material evidence. One of the leaflets urged participation in the 31 August demonstrations, calling them peaceful. What, then, was the purpose of the above-mentioned clubs? It could hardly have been peaceful. It is not difficult to guess that the aim was, rather, to provoke street disturbances and, possibly, direct clashes with the forces of order. The outcome of such clashes is easy to predict, but that did not worry the authors of the leaflets and the manufacturers of the ingenious clubs. The thing is, after all, to keep feeding the fire, to hinder systematically the process of normalization in the country.

It has transpired that the illegal Solidarity group benefited from financial help proffered by a number of sponsors. These were often naive, frequently none-too-well-off people who were not let into the secret of the true destination of the solicited funds. A large amount of that money has been found, together with a detailed list of who paid, when and how much.

As we were informed by the military prosecutor's office at Krakow, a dozen or so members of the illegal Solidarity group were detained and subsequently arrested on the prosecutor's warrant. A thorough investigation is currently under way, and the suspects have been charged with breaking martial law regulations.

As we have been informed, also detained were Jerzy D. and Tomasz R., both students in the Architecture Department of the Krakow Polytechnic, who in the afternoon of 25 August this year attempted the "conspiratorial" act of putting up a commemorative plaque dedicated to Solidarity in Rynek Glowny [main market square in the heart of the city. The conspiracy was indeed peculiar. Messrs D. and R., wearing workers' coveralls, had lugged a wheelbarrow of mortar and Tynek and were so busy with their handiwork that they did not notice that their "conspiratorial job" was being scrupulously filmed and photographed. It would be hard to find better material evidence or, for that matter, greater naivete....

Jerzy D. and Tomasz R. are not your common run-of-the-mill students. This is both because they study in a rather exclusive department (future architects might be expected to demonstrate better judgement in the beautification of Krakow's old city) and, moreover, because they descend from families which had as recently as prior to World War II ranked among the authentic aristocracy. Maybe Mr D. and Mr R., having been brought up in different circumstances, have deserted their class in opting to do what they do now for a trade union which, after all, was supposed to be of the working class, but their class desertion does not appear to be complete inasmuch as the two would-be architects, along with those nearest to them, happily accept aid from those branches of their families which had years ago moved to the more or less distant West, preserving their aristocratic status. Now family connections ensure that young masters D. and R., unlike others, need not worry about our economic crisis. They are in possession of such stocks of the most refined gastronomic delicacies, not to mention stocks of other materials, that they are only to be envied. We do not, however, envy them but continue to wonder about the ideological motives impelling Mr. D. and Mr R. to involve themselves in a political adventure and to manifest "spontaneous" feelings....

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST SURRENDERS, LATER RELEASED

LD171622 Warsaw Domestic Polish Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] (Juliusz Cezary Babinski), an activist of a regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, who had been in hiding since 13 December last year, has reported to the municipal headquarters of the Citizen's Militia in Jelenia Gora. He was released after an interview.

LEGAL ACTION AGAINST RETURNED DISSIDENT REPORTED

LD171746 Warsaw Domstic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] The press spokesman of the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office announces in connection with the 4 September communique issued by that office that yesterday Jan Jozef Lipski was temporarily detained by the military prosecutor. He was a member of the leadership of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee].

He was charged with conspiring with other persons to violently overthrow the sociopolitical system in our country.

Jan Jozef Lipski returned to the country on 15 September after being abroad for several months.

REPORT ON DEFENSE ARGUMENT IN KPN LEADERS' TRIAL

LD171822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] The defense attorneys spoke today during the trial in Warsaw of four leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN].

Attorney (Maciej Bibula), requesting the acquittal of Romuald Szeremetiew, stated that the accused can only answer for his own guilty acts, and expressed the view that the trial of the various accused cannot be a trial of the KPN.

In the view of the defense, the entire evidence does not contain any proof that Szeremetiew undertook criminal activity. Only his views have been confirmed. According to attorney Bibula, the KPN did not undertake actions for the purpose of overthrowing the political order. The attorney also tried to demonstrate the defects in the preparatory proceedings of the trial.

Attorney (Edward Wende) who is defending Liszek Moczulski, said that the act of indictment does no cite documented charges but simply opposes the existence and the aims of the KPN's activity. He also drew attention to the fact that the accused, Leszek Moczulski, ended his activity before September 1980.

The acquittal of Tadeusz Jandziszak was requested by his defense attorney, (Witold Serfet). He called the KPN leaders "dreamers", stating at the same time that they did not want to use force in their activity.

The trial continues next Monday.

COMMENTARY ON POSSIBLE NOBEL PRIZE FOR WALESA

LD192350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Commentary by Jan Gadomski]

[Excerpts] Jozef Pilsudski will certainly remain forever beyond all suspicion of friendly feelings toward Soviet Russia.

There lives in the United States Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, a Russian writer, a Russian anticommunist, a Russian nationalist. To these two names a third is added, not insignificant in contemporary times, a varied symbol for various people, surrounded by myths and legends: Lech Walesa.

Lech Walesa has been proposed as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize. I do not feel called upon to judge whether and where and possibly also when he came to merit it, and I do not know whether Lech Walesa, as a possible future prizewinner, would like the company of Henry Kissinger or Menahem Begin, both of whom have also been recognized as worthy of the Nobel Prize -- one, evidently, for the extermination of the Vietnamese and particularly for the bombing, on his initiative, of Hanoi; the other, most clearly, for Israel's aggression against the Arabs.

Perhaps Lech Walesa is aware that the Nobel Prize has recently become the object of cynical political manipulations; and perhaps he is not. One does not ask a question of someone deprived of the possibility of answering, let alone impute anything to him, because he cannot at once correct a possible wrong assumption. Let us then stay with what is certain. It is certain that there are particularly fervent spokesmen for Walesa's candidacy among the FRG's CDU [Christian Democratic Union] and CSU [Christian Social Union] -- the same people who pride themselves on their anticommunism, to whom even the social democracy in the FRG seems too socially radical; the same people who question the legal shape of contemporary Europe and demand the restoration of the German Reich, at least within its 1937 borders, and including Szczecin, Wroclaw, Opole and Olsztyn.

I do not know if this support suits Lech Walesa. Perhaps, with his eyes fixed on Japan, he has ceased to perceive the play of European forces, which will in the long run have a real bearing on the fate of the Polish nation. Perhaps, however, it is exactly the opposite.

The listener asks: But what is Pilsudski doing here, and Solzhenitsyn? [Sentence indistinct] This [word indistinct] anticommunists, mystic from the strong-Russian Orthodox imperium has given enthusastic support to Lech Walesa's candidacy. So we come to Pilsudski. I need him here as a witness, a witness against Solzhenitsyn and White Russians, Russian anticommunists like him. He (?inherited) his [word indistinct] from Denikin, whom Jozef Pilsudski did not want anything to do with, seeing in him the mortal enemy of the Polish nation.

Today Solzhenitsyn proposes alliance and brotherhood to Walesa -- against communism, he is at the same time against Poland -- under the patronage of the West, which is today betting on dissidents only, as it once did on Denikin's army. I do not know how Lech Walesa regards these self-proclaimed nominators under the banners of German and Russian chauvinism and rapacity. I do not know if the identities and genealogies will make him and his followers think. But if the facts do not worry them, then maybe the vision of Marshal Jozef Pilsudski turning in his grave in Wawel Castle will.

EPISCOPATE APPEALS FOR ACCORD, DIALOGUE

LD172126 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Communique of the 187th Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate held in Warsaw 15-16 September]

[Excerpts] On 15 and 16 September 1982 the 187th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate took place in Warsaw. It was preceded by a session of the Main Council of the Polish Episcopate, chaired by Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp.

The bishops discussed the pilgrimage of the holy father John Paul II to our fatherland next year. In talks conducted with representatives of the state authorities on this subject, a certain progress can be discerned. The holy father's second pilgrimage to Poland will be an event of enormous importance in the life of the church. It will be of great significance for the nation and the state. This pilgrimage, being of a religious and pastoral nature, will undoubtedly serve the cause of evangelical peace, of affirming the faith of our brothers and of transforming people from within by making them open up more to the voice of God and human suffering.

It is of great importance that the time up to this historic event should be used properly. Thus we ought to prepare ourselves spiritually for taking part in this pilgrimage, and our homeland Poland should be assured the necessary peace and calm. This will require sacrifices and devotion. A special committee of the Episcopate set up during the conference will compile a detailed program for the church's pastoral activities in this respect.

In the context of the holy father's forthcoming pilgrimage the bishops discussed the development of the situation in our country. This continues to be very difficult. Various crises are shaking Poland. There are no tangible signs that the local situation is improving. One cannot see any prospect that would convince the public. The country's future gives rise to concern. The growing wave of violent events may lead us in a harmful or even tragic direction for the existence of our nation and state.

The bishops have appealed repeatedly to all sides involved in the current social conflict for accord, agreement, for resuming the dialogue interrupted by the state of martial law. So far no proper steps have been made, despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of the public expects agreement and accord and the working people wish to have their own independent representative bodies, that is trade unions, including the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Private Farmers.

Young people at higher educational establishments also expect to have a proper organization of their own. The bishops again appeal both to the state authorities and to trustworthy representatives of various communities within society to search jointly for ways out of the current situation. It will not be possible to find this without mutual concessions, reconciliation and forgiveness.

It is the duty of the church and all Christians to initiate and support everything which serves the common building of the edifice of our homeland. The church cannot be a substitute for social groups; it is not its mission to encroach on the role and tasks of secular organizations. In the name of the common good, in the name of a prosperous future and the development of our state, which we must protect, it is necessary to choose the path of dialogue and joint action by all social forces and the state power; it is necessary to reject the paths of pure negation and hatred.

The church, in its essence, serves man's bond with God and, through God, with people, whereby this bond is the condition of their personal and social happiness. In this spirit the church teaches moral principles of collective life. Therefore the church cannot remain indifferent to the voices of the suffering and persecuted, for whatever reason. To forget their fate would be a betrayal of its mission. For one cannot forget Christ's warning: I was hungry, and you did not give me anything to eat; I was thristy, and you did not give me anything to drink; I was newly arrived, and you did not receive me; I was naked, and you did not clothe me; I was sick and in prison, and you did not visit me.

The bishops consider it their obligation to stand in defense of all those who during the recent riots, and especially those in late August and early September this year, were beaten, receiving injuries to the body and moral humiliations. They were deprived of liberty and subjected to various sentences and painful fines. Particularlar pain is caused by the spilling of fraternal blood, which led to fatal casualties. The facts of provocative profanation of places of worship, and the beating of young people returning from the churches, including from Jasna Gora after the traditional masses connected with the commencement of the new school year, demand censure.

The bishops, in the name of their pastoral obligation to form a moral assessment, firmly state that the use of violence by anyone at all merits condemnation, and bloody victims, on whichever side, burden the conscience of the community. In connection with the aggravation of the situation in our country, the Episcopate conference has decided to address to the highest state authorities a special memorandum.

A new motif of action for the cause of national reconciliation, and reconciliation between nations is the approaching canonization of the Polish Franciscan monk murdered in Hitler's Auschwitz camp, the blessed Maksymilian Maria Kolbe. He was the victim of violence and the flouting of human dignity. His elevation [word indistinct] by his fellow countryman, the holy father, will remind the world that it is not possible to destroy a man, in his spiritual values, and that violence must suffer defeat.

Religious values, especially Christian ones, permanently built into the culture of our nation, have been and are an inspiration for painters, writers and artists. The Episcopate conference has tackled with deep concern both the issue of the further development of Christian culture and the problems which concern the creative milieux. In order to coordinate efforts in this sphere, the Episcopate has decided to set up a council of culture.

The state of our homeland, considered from many aspects, prompts the bishops to renew their appeal to the whole of God's nation to request, by daily rosary prayer in families, the mercy of our Creator and Savior, through the mercy of the queen of Poland, for the entire nation. Zealous and trusting prayer for the rebirth and secure existence of the common motherland is necessary.

## Warsaw Radio Comments

LD191820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] On 15 and 16 September 1982 the 187th Plenary Conference of the Episcopate of Poland took place in Warsaw. It was preceded by a session of the Main Council of the Polish Episcopate, chaired by Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp. The conference issued a communique at the conclusion of its deliberations. Here are extensive excerpts from it:

The bishops discussed the issue of the pilgrimage of the holy father John Paul II to our fatherland next year. Some progress can be seen in talks conducted with representatives of the state authorities on this subject. The holy father's second pilgrimage to Poland will be an event of enormous importance in the life of the church, and of great significance for the nation and the state. This pilgrimage, being of a religious and pastoral nature, will without doubt serve the cause of evangelical peace, of affirming the faith of our brothers and of transforming people from within by making them open up more to the voice of God and human suffering.

It is of great importance that the time that separates us from this historic event should be used properly. Therefore, we ought to prepare ourselves spiritually for taking part in this pilgrimage, and our home -- Poland -- should be assured the needed peace and calm. This will require sacrifices and devotion. A special committee of the Episcopate set up during the conference will compile a detailed program for pastoral activities of the church in this field.

In the context of the forthcoming pilgrimage of the holy father, the bishops discussed the development of the situation in our country. This situation still continues to be very difficult. Various crises shake Poland. There are no tangible signs that the social situation is improving. One cannot see a perspective that would convince the public. The future of the country gives rise to concern. The growing wave of violent events may lead us in a harmful direction, or one that is even downright tragic for the existence of our nation and state.

The bishops have repeatedly appealed to all sides involved in the current social conflict for accord, agreement; for resuming the dialogue interrrupted by the state of martial law. So far no proper steps have been made.

The bishops again appeal both to the state authorities and to credible representatives of social groups to search jointly for ways out of the current situation. It will not be possible to find this way without mutual concessions, reconciliation and forgiveness.

The bishops -- in the name of their pastoral obligation to form a moral assessment -- firmly state that the application of violence by anyone at all merits condemnation; and bloody victims, on whichever side, burden the conscience of the community.

A new motif of action for the cause of national reconciliation, and reconciliation between nations, is the approaching cannonization of the Polish Franciscan monk, murdered in Hitler's Auschwitz camp, the blessed Maksymilian Maria Kolbe. He was the victim of violence and the trampling of human dignity. His elevation onto the altars by his fellow countryman, the holy father, will remind the world that it is not possible to destroy a man, in his spiritual values, and that violence must suffer defeat.

At the end of the communique we can read:

The state of our homeland -- considered from many aspects -- inclines the bishops to renew their appeal to the whole of God's nation to request, by everyday rosary prayer in families, the mercy of our Creator and Saviour, through the mercy of the queen of Poland, for the entire nation. Zealous and trusting prayer for the rebirth and secure existence of the common motherland is necessary.

And that was all from the communique from the conference.

STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS VIEWED; SERMON SCORED

AU161214 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Sep 82 p 2

["Observer" commentary: "Against Love and Truth"]

[Text] Never before in the history of People's Poland has state policy been oriented toward cooperation with the church and seeking agreement and common points to the extent that it is today. Three factors have shaped this line.

The first of these are the processes inside the church itself. With its entire ideological distinction and with a different perception of the world and of man from the party which runs the state, the church constitutes a supreme raison d'etat just like the government. The considerable differences in view toward many specific issues temporarily fade when it is necessary to think in terms of the continuity of the state and the security of the nation. This is what Primate Stefan Wyszynski argued.

The second factor shaping government policy of joint activity with the church are the requirements posed by the current exceptionally difficult situation for Poland.

In the face of the economic crisis, the great differences in views among the community, the bitterness, disappointment and pain suffered by some young people and the need by the Polish state to apply extraordinary measures -- agreement with the church takes on particular importance. For it is a factor which smooths out differences and unites Poles with various views around matters which are the most important ones for the country. It constitutes an essential condition for creating political equilibrium and stability inside Poland. For smoothing out differences assists reform policy and helps to bring about changes favorable for the entire community, and therefore for the church as well.

Finally, the government's intention to enjoy good relations with the church results from the role of service played by the policy of a socialist state toward all its citizens and their desires. A considerable part of the community professes the Catholic faith and an important section of believers also submits to the influence of the church as an institution and to its social and moral guidelines. This create an obvious need for joint activity with the church for the benefit of the government, which reflects in its policy the interests of the nation and strives to achieve social confidence.

Of the three factors I have mentioned, two are permanent. This indicates that the state's current policy toward the church does not appear to be temporary, but it must be lasting.

As an institution having its own separate interests connected with the mission it performs the church reaps great advantages from cooperating with the state. It would be wrong to say that the church gives and takes. For it cooperates with the government only concerning the supreme interests of the state and nation, thus it supports the government's policy only in those matters where the good of the state is closely connected with the good of the church and that of the community of believers. So the church makes no concessions. For it is obtaining not only the best conditions for its development, it is also strengthening its role in public life. The church has considerably strengthened its position, especially since 13 December, and has become the state authority's chief partner because it has been deprived of competition and is materially richer. It has also become an important element in equilibrium.

However, retaining the relations and advantages I have outlined depends on the policy of the church itself. Will it recognize the realities of socialism within whose sphere it has gained a position which is envied by church institutions in Western countries? Will it define the limit of its views on politics, the economy and social life? Or will it make the mistake Solidarity made, which was exploiting the crisis times and social disenchantment in order to assume the role of a political opposition party? Will it thus treat its partner, which is the government, like an opponent and repeat the fatal mistake made by the Solidarity leadership, which was underestimating the state's strength? This strength, let me add, results from the social support which the authorities gain especially when they express by means of their activities the raison d'etat and the supreme group interests of people.

These questions arise from justifiable anxiety. This anxiety is caused, among other things, by the contents of some political speeches by priests and bishops. For it is difficult to describe in any other way certain speeches which are defined as sermons or homilies, even though they are addressed from an altar by speakers dressed in liturgical vestments.

On 5 September at Jasna Gora, Father Ignacy Tokarczuk, the bishop of Przemysl, delivered a sermon which was in various ways against the spirit of agreement and cooperation. He said for example that atheism means the same as rejecting all human values and it creates only evil. Views of this kind arouse hatred among people in Poland, make harmonious coexistence between believers and nonbelievers difficult and oppose tolerance. In addition, they are aimed at making political authority repugnant in our country. Whatever this authority does is basically evil because it comes from a Satanic agency.

The bishop recognizes Poland's gaining the Western lands as advantageous, but he credits this achievement only to supernatural forces; as he says, a miracle of God. For political thought and activity by atheists cannot achieve anything good. However, he should have admitted that the pre-war authorities, which of course were nonatheist, led by means of their policy to the loss of all Polish territories. So it is not a bad thing when intelligent politics helps condemn negligence.

Another area which Bishop Tokarczuk covered in his sermon was agricultural policy. He comes out in defense of private farms, creating the false impression that the state authorities want to destroy them. He ignores the fact that private farming enjoys the active support of the state. He says nothing about the recent Sejm resolution which guaranteed the permanence of peasant farming. However, he goes even further by demanding the abolition of state farms in the western and northern areas and the handing over of land belonging to state farms to peasant families.

Putting forward proposals like this, Bishop Tokarczuk should not have such a bad memory that he forgets that the church's love of small-scale family farming is merely a feeling. As an institution, the church did not feel revulsion toward large-area farms right up to 1945, not even when it itself was the biggest landowner in Poland and acted in alliance with the landed gentry. For when the communists initiated and carried out agricultural reform on Polish soil, priests at that time were generally not supporters of the idea of strengthening private peasant farms, but fought against the enfranchisement of peasants.

The third topic on which the bishop attacks the Polish authorities is the course of events on 31 August.

The authorities, he says, ill-treat the nation and beat people because that is the authorities' revulsive nature. So Bishop Tokarczuk shocks the assembled multitude with a vision of Przemysl children swallowing tear gas used for crowd dispersal as if Przemysl were the place in the world where children are the most exposed to this unpleasantness. In his sermon there were also the most insulting comparisons of the peacekeeping forces dispersing the illegal and aggressive demonstrations with Nazi murderers who had the death of every fifth Pole on their conscience. Bishop Tokarczuk's sermon also contains a weak appeal for disobedience toward Poles in uniforms.

The comparison which the bishop permits himself ought to be recognized as utterly intolerable in our public life. For this excites crowds, breeds hatred and pushes people against the authorities. These are not the methods with which one can build relations based on love, truth, unity, understanding and all the beautiful values which Bishop Tokarczuk also supports in his sermon. Besides, one can show the logical connection between arousing hatred among people and the later necessity of using the peacekeeping forces to restore law and order. For it is this kind of political agitation which lies at the heart of the direct street clashes and destruction. Sometimes this agitation makes it necessary to use force in order to restore calm and protect domestic peace in Poland.

Accusing the authorities of "brutal force" is basically contrary to the truth, since even many Western journalists who are ill-disposed toward the authorities of the Polish People's Republic admit that they acted with moderation and only intervened when persuasion did not work. Accusations like these instigate and push thoughtless young people into activities against the state. For aiming the same kind of hatred toward the authorities of the Polish People's Republic as the hatred the Polish community feels toward Nazism is manipulation, which one should call misuse of authority by a spiritual person, and this being not only political misuse, but moral as well.

Political battle has its own logic. Causes create effects. Hatred breeds hatred. I wonder if the bishop, applying such a brutal political attack, wondered what would happen to Poland if he had succeeded in imposing a domestic battle on it?

What would happen to Poland if the tone and content of his sermon became the political language in use and the line of the Episcopacy and the primate? Heating the Polish cauldron lies in no Polish interests. It is the bishop's task to believe that God's miracle-working is watching over our coastline and Western border. But it is also worth believing the atheists when they say that the armies of the Warsaw Pact also play a certain role as an essential protection of the whole of the Polish People's Republic and of its security, a Poland in which the church enjoys freedom and can develop.

ARMY DAILY LINKS WESTERN MEDIA WITH BERN GUNMEN

AU161250 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Col W. Zielinski commentary: "The Gangsters' Connections"]

[Text] The staff members of the Polish Embassy in Bern have been freed and the gangsters arrested. Thus the assault on our diplomatic mission had a happy end. Happy indeed, but not for all. Many subversive radio stations, as well as Western press agencies and newspapers were panic-striken. They smelled trouble. What happens if the gangsters, finely called by the Western press "armed men," "the group occupying the embassy," or "Polish emigrees," do not prove to be real men and begin to blab about their supervisers and principals and reveal their connections with subversive radio stations and press agencies?

To be on the safe side, a day before BBC had made the following statement: "We will know who is responsible for the attack on the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Bern, but not before the whole incident is over. Maybe even then we will not learn whether there was any organization behind it, and if so which one?"

I am sorry to embarrass the gentlemen from RFE, RFI, BBC and the American AP: We know something about "Whether there was any, and what organization behind them." Certainly, we still do not know everything, but there is nothing strange in that: After all, although many years have past, we still do not know everything about who actually stood behind the murderers of Kennedy, his brother Robert or the Reverened Luther King.

Of course, we do not know officially, because some politicians and journalists, mostly American, spread ugly suspicions and guesses that it was a three-letter agency with a big financial and gangster account.

Did the gentlemen from that agency also have their fingers in the assault on the Polish Embassy? I would not dare to suspect them. But even now, on the basis of the known facts, it is possible to state that the organizers were experts in assaults, although not as good as in propaganda, despite AP's strong assistance. As with any criminal story, they made quite a few mistakes -- even in the selection of the executants, who were qualified, even by some Western papers, as primitive and brutal, although the assessment of the action makes it clear that they were excellently trained. By whom?

However, it was in their propaganda that the organizers made the biggest mistake. For example, in the first report Voice of America said that one of the terrorists spoke Russian, and with a good accent; that the attack was allegedly organized by the GPU [State Political Administration]. This at least was what the station tried to suggest. Later on, apparently, somebody was rebuked to the effect that the way the story was devised was too crude. To repair the blunder, they mobilized RFE, BBC, the West German DLF and all so-called Solidarity bureaus abroad in Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden and so forth. On a given signal, they began to blast in unison: "It is the Polish regime which will derive advantages from this. Thus this was organized by Polish security agents. For this reason we dissociate ourselves from those 'armed men'." The Solidarity bureau in Switzerland even produced the following "proof" attesting to a "provocation":

Polish radio very quickly reported the occupation of the embassy; on that day, RFE was able to transmit its programs all the time. In the opposite cause, the "bureau" would have produced the following proof: Polish radio was very late in reporting the occupation of the embassy; on that day, RFE was unable to transmit its programs all the time.

Najder, chief of the RFE Polish-language pack, made the worst of the whole propaganda confusion. He proved to be a collaborator. Because if the affair was organized, as RFE suggested, by the "Polish security," he should have kept away from the whole business and should have waited for the end. But Najder sent to Bern his agents, who had friendly telephone chats with those authentic gangsters. Maybe they were even old chums. And the gangsters even telephoned Najder and asked him to broadcast their communiques, and the latter kindly abided by the request. Thus Najder proved to collaborate with the terrorists and at the same time recidivist gangsters. As it happens among gangsters, even if they belong to various branches of that profession, they certainly understood each other perfectly well, although some of them were experts in assaults and the others -- in propaganda. To tell the truth, Najder was misled by other agents and colleagues, Hess and Grassi from the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

I understand, the inspirers and organizers of the assault are mad with the dilettantes who inteferred in their work. For example, let us have a look at the representative of the British REUTER. He telephoned without any idea whom he was talking to. Instead of having a word with the boss of the "group occupying the embassy," he dialed the number of the bureau of the Polish commercial councillor and, to "cheer up" latter, offered him a review of the world press. It is to be admitted that the councillor was very surprised. It was a bad break for REUTER. AP had its bad break when the gangsters were removed from the embassy. It cannot be helped. Accidents do occur in work. However, in this case things somehow took a bad and silly turn for "impartial" agencies.

I liked the posture taken by the Department of State the best. Well, its press spokesman said: "The United States consistently condemns acts of terrorism wherever and whenever they occur and irrespective of specific circumstances motivating them."

I believe in this consistency, and for this reason I hope that the bosses of the American radio stations, Voice of America and RFE, as well as ASSOCIATED PRESS, will be taken to account for professing and actively manifesting their friendly feelings for, and even cooperating with the gangsters and terrorists. Unfortunately, this is only a wish....

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON GOALS OF SOCIAL POLICY

PM170701 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Aug 82 p 3

[Zbigniew Sufin article: "Debate on the Plan -- Important Subject: Justice"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE DEBATE ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE 3-YEAR PLAN FOR RESTUCTURING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE YEARS 1983-1985 AND THE NATIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1985-1990 PROVIDES A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR REFLECTION ON SOCIAL POLICY IN THE 1980'S. SOCIAL POLICY IN A PERIOD OF CRISIS REQUIRES SOLUTIONS TO SOCIAL QUESTIONS OF PARTICULAR COMPLEXITY. THEREFORE IT SHOULD BE REGARDED IN A MORE COMPREHENSIVE LIGHT AND HAVE ITS MAIN PREMISES CLEARLY DEFINED.

In defining the general principles of social policy in the period of crisis, two tendencies may emerge. The first one consists in RECOGNIZING THE FACT THAT THE DIFFICULTIES CURRENTLY OCCURRING ARE OF A TOTAL NATURE AND ARE BOUND TO CAUSE LIMITATIONS IN ALL SPHERES OF SOCIAL EXISTENCE, INCLUDING THE FIELD OF SOCIAL CONCERNS. Therefore the state's activity in the sphere of social welfare must be considerably reduced, and the thrust of its social policy must be concentrated on just two or three of the most important tasks.

The other tendency concerning the goals of social policy in the crisis period consists in ASSUMING AS A POINT OF DEPARTURE AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DANGERS IN THE CRISIS PERIOD, WHICH OF COURSE REQUIRES THAT THE CONDITION OF THE SOCIETY EXPERIENCING THE CRISIS BE ADEQUATELY DIAGNOSED. The diagnosed dangers in individual areas of social existence constitute a basis on which to formulate the general principles of social policy and its detailed tasks.

These two tendencies in approaching the goals of social policy in the crisis period are related to an understanding of the essence of social policy. In its narrower sense social policy is understood as a program and a method of realizing specific social aims such as, for instance, the correct distribution of population and workplaces, the provision of a comprehensive social welfare system, access to education and culture, improvement of housing conditions.

To regard social policy in a broader sense we need to consider its general premises for the 1980's and the dilemmas which become increasingly apparent in the area of social welfare. It seems that the adoption of the general premises of social policy which will gain society's acceptance may contribute to the solving of particular dilemmas provoking social controversy. Examples can be provided by the question of the state's welfare and protective function and its extension, or reduction, in the crisis period; the ratio of consumption derived from the population's individual incomes to consumption based on the social services fund; the question whether to reduce the degree to which social welfare services are centrally financed and extend the degree of their commercialization instead; the matter of the size of wage and income differentials; and also the frequently raised problem of whether to develop or curtail the social welfare activity of enterprises under the circumstances of economic reform. MORE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THESE QUESTIONS WHEN CONSIDERING THE DILEMMAS OF SOCIAL POLICY IN THE 1980's.

As concerns the general principles of social policy for the current decade, it seems that its chief aim ought to be the realization of the socialist principles of social justice and egalitarianism, with the latter understood as equality of opportunity. The decisions which are made within the province of social policy must be considered from the standpoint of consideration both for their consequences and their social repercussions. The principle of egalitarianism can be realized within social policy through, among other things, the state's aid in compensating for the lesser opportunities of those categories of people who for a majority of reasons have had fewer opportunities in life than others. For instance, giving the young people equal opportunities to gain access to secondary and higher education by building more halls of residence for students and boarding school pupils, and a grants policy which will take into consideration the more difficult situation of the working class and peasant youth.

We must take into account the fact that OUR SOCIETY IS EXTREMELY SENSITIVE TO THE QUESTIONS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EGALITARIANISM. IT IS THEREFORE ESSENTIAL TO CONSULT PUBLIC OPINION THROUGH RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN IF THE PROPOSED TASKS ARE CONSIDERED INDISPENSABLE IN THE EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES AND WHETHER OR NOT THE EXISTING PROBLEMS ARE BEING SOLVED IN A JUST MANNER. In particular these cases need attention where divergencies of viewpoints expose differing interests and needs. It is necessary to perfect the system of recognizing the population's social requirements. This necessitates systematic research and regular analyses, as well as the appropriate education for the majority of social workers.

It should be an important goal of social policy to minimize the social repercussions of the crisis in food supply, housing, health services, culture and other areas which determine the conditions of the population's existence, and to do this through erecting economic, legal and organizational barriers against the tendencies to limit social welfare activity.

Through the method we employ in the realization of the social policy we can also contribute to the attainment of economic stability and a basis for the continued development of the economy and the state. It is particularly important to create the conviction that any progress in the realization of material and social needs depends on economic achievement and that it is as important to take good care of communal property and social facilities and to ensure their economical and careful utilization as it is to produce material goods.

THE REALIZATION OF THE STATE'S WELFARE AND PROTECTIVE FUNCTION UNDER CRISIS CONDITIONS SHOULD CONCENTRATE IN THE MAIN ON THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION GROUP WHOSE SITUATION IS THE MOST DIFFICULT -- THAT GROUP LIVING IN POVERTY OR UNDER THE THREAT OF POVERTY AND UNABLE TO IMPROVE ITS SITUATION THROUGH THE EFFECTS OF WORK. It is necessary to take into account the fact that the number of families living below the poverty line has increased considerably. A "POVERTY MAP" OF OUR COUNTRY, BASED ON RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR REFERENCE IN DETERMINING OUR SOCIAL POLICY LINE.

In the present situation the state is not able to fulfill out of its own resources its welfare function of caring for those who find themselves in the most difficult circumstances. THE STATE'S WELFARE AND SOCIAL SERVICE FUNCTIONING MUST BE ASSISTED BY SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, ENTERPRISES, LOCAL SELF-MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND THE CHURCH. It is, however, essential to coordinate the activity of state institutions and social and self-management organizations in the field of social assistance in order to achieve the greater overall effect of such assistance.

It is necessary to adopt the premise stating that the family is the main subject of, and at the same time an active participant in, social policy. This postulates the need for analyses of the welfare and social activity of state institutions, social organizations and self-management organizations from the viewpoint of the situation of the family. Help should be secured, aobve all, for the poorest families, and assistance extended to families which strive to maintain the basic subsistence level. Assistance is necessary with all aspects of the family's function so that the family can, with the help of society, realize all those functions in the fullest sense.

It should be the principle of cultural policy for the coming years to liquidate the drastic disparities in fulfilling people's cultural needs between different areas and environments, and also to halt the considerable drop in cultural expenditure in the crisis period. It is vital to energize all forms of participation in cultural life, because many population groups are in serious danger of cultural impoverishment.

In view of the large discrepancies between the needs in the areas of the social infrastructure, the means and the facilities in all spheres of social activity and the possibilities of meeting these needs, it is urgently necessary:

-- to repair the effects of the most serious omissions, delays and negligence in individual areas of social activity which constitute a threat to the biological and cultural existence of society;

-- to concentrate investment on areas of the most urgent necessity;

-- to modernize old, nonfunctioning establishments and facilities and to prevent the decapitalization of existing installations;

-- to maximize the utilization of existing facilities -- for example, the use of movie theater auditoriums as halls of entertainment, sport and recreation, and so on;

-- to promote and develop a broad social movement around matters of social concern.

Despite the serious difficulties and shortcomings, it is necessary to achieve at least elementary standards in the social infrastructure which is being created. The state should exercise its control to ensure that the new elements of social infrastructure which arise as a result of the work of enterprises and social organizations comply with the norms. It is necessary to pay special attention to supplementing the social infrastructure in complex housing environments, particularly in large towns where the effects of negligence in this sphere are particularly distressing.

ECONOMIC PLAN SHORTFALLS, EXPECTATIONS VIEWED

LD192216 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 19 Sep 82

["Targets of Three-Year Economic Plan" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 19 Sept -- Poland's three-year plan for the restoration of economic balance is not expected to induce a full victory over the economic crisis and to balance all components of the country's economy. Instead, it is meant to create the groundwork for further balanced development, which requires putting an end to the falling trends in individual sections of the national economy.

The latter process was expected to be completed in many areas as early as this year, but today the odds for this are smaller than the moment the programme for getting out of the crisis was drafted. Social tension which was accumulating over the latter half of last year seriously undermined the economy and made the fall in production steeper still. The situation in Poland's foreign trade likewise came short of expectations, mainly due to Western economic restrictions. Moreover, we can see today that the retail prices reform was introduced too late, which made it less effective and keeps the consumer market deeply disorganized.

The introduction of martial law stabilized economic processes, mostly due to greater discipline of work, but problems with the raw materials supply are still there. The situation also continues to be tough as regards the utilization of production potential, labour productivity, and satisfying the needs of the consumer market. Hence, the period of pulling Poland's economy out of the crises may prove longer than we expected last year.

Under the circumstances, the crux of the three-year plan consists in the right choice of strategic targets and means to reach them. The targets can be defined as follows:

-- First, we should reach the pre-crisis level of industrial production by the end of the three years. This does not, however, mean reaching the same record as regards the national income and consumption, as we run no chance to do that, mainly due to problems with housing construction and with part of the country's farming, animal breeding in particular.

-- Second, special emphasis should be laid on restoring equilibrium at the consumer market in this country. There is a chance for attaining a global balance in the consumer market, with shortages restricted to some types of goods only. We are likely to enter the year 1986 without coupons, except for meat and meat products, perhaps. However, the consumption rate by that time will be slightly lower than before the crisis.

We can hardly afford optimism as regards prospects for supplementing Poland's economy with imported primary materials. Practically, there is also no chance to make significant progress in the balance of payments in 1985. Poland's debt to both the socialist and capitalist countries in that year is bound to be higher than now, though we hope that in case our negotiations on rescheduling the payments prove successful, current annual payments may experience a slight fall.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD171858 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Communique issued by the Government Presidium on 17 September]

[Text] The Government Presidium held a session today. Tasks for individual ministries arising from the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation adopted during its latest session were discussed. Participating in the deliberations were the ministers concerned and representatives of the General Prosecutor's Office and of cooperative associations.

During the debate it was emphasized that improving the living standards of working people, increasing the production of material goods and guaranteeing their just distribution remain the most important activities of the government. Strong emphasis was placed on effectively resolving the problems which affect society: damaging economic activities, waste, parasitism, profiteering and bribery. In particular, great hopes were attached to the draft statute on proceedings against persons evading work.

The Government Presidium stated that the struggle against profiteering must be carried out with extra energy. More effective measures must be taken to prevent crimes and offenses which hurt consumers. For that purpose it is necessary to resolutely use available organizational, administrative and penal procedures. Necessary instructions have been issued in order to carry out the struggle against profiteering and other damaging phenomena in a more coordinated and uncompromising way. It is essential it was pointed out, that the activities of the state organs support social activities. The participation of workers and members of committees and commissions of social control in the brigades for combatting profiteering, waste and bad management which are being created on the instructions of the Military Council of National Salvation must be ensured.

The Government Presidium approved the draft bill amending the legal regulations of 25 September 1981 on combatting speculation. The proposed amendment aims at stepping up the fight against speculation so that it will cease to be profitable.

The tasks of the public utilities, the organs of state administration, the post office, health center, the railways, the administration of dwellings and the like were clearly defined. These bodies have encountered heated criticism from the community. The supervising ministers will [words indistinct] greater discipline in their work, the proper execution of the service functions toward the citizens. Employees, especially those in leading posts, who are found to be negligent, will suffer far-reaching consequences. The cooperative unions have been asked to undertake similar actions aimed at streamlining the work of the units subordinated to them.

The Government Presidium has made a decision concerning the improvement of the supplies of pharmaceutical products. It has been decided to allocate indispensible hard currency resources for the production of basic pharmaceutical and sanitary products and medical equipment and for the import of medicines. The minister for health and social welfare has been committed to a further rationalization of the management of medicaments. It was also decided that the costs of hospital investment projects, which go beyond the resources of the national health protection fund -- these additional costs being brought about by the rise in prices in the building industry -- will be financed, beginning in 1983, from the state budget.

Assessing the economic cooperation with the socialist countries, the Government Presidium stressed that the visits of Polish party-state delegations to these countries have brought about improvements in goods exchange, especially with the Soviet Union. It was pointed out that present policy in the development of economic cooperation with the socialist countries ought to be directed towards an acceleration of deliveries of goods in the current year and towards the concretization of goods deliveries for next year.

It was also stressed that Poland has an active interest in the development of cooperation, especially in the field of culture, science, education, sports and tourism, with all countries which desire such cooperation. Poland, for its part, will consistently carry out its international obligations. An instruction was given to the minister for foreign affairs, jointly with other interested ministers, to define the scope of the foreign movement of Polish citizens as against their expectations and the needs of the country. The minister of finance will prepare a thrifty, but effective distribution of financial resources for this purpose.

STATE BANK HEAD ON BANKRUPTCIES, ECONOMY

LD192226 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 19 Sep 82

["Interview With President of Narodowy Bank Polski" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 19 Sept. -- "Since last June, a favorable change has occurred in the consciousness of management of enterprises in Poland, as they have realized that threatened bankruptcy of an enterprise is no idle talk," President of the Narodowy Bank Polski Stanislaw Majewski told PAP today.

By the end last July some 30 enterprises in this country were threatened with liquidation, as the majority of the 687 enterprises which faced the threat late last June received financial aid from sources other than the bank. Now the number at risk is smaller still, Majewski said.

"I would like to stress that the overwhelming majority of the enterprises threatened with bankruptcy are not receiving bank credits: They either received a provisional credit, as was the case with some 100 construction companies, or are for a time financed from the state budget, or received funds from other sources. These, however, are provisional solutions, and no enterprise in Poland, except cases justified socially, can operate in the long run without a switch to self-financing."

Majewski said subsidies could in the future be only reserved for financing the production of definite goods of special social significance.

To prevent excessive prices as a means to avoid bankruptcy, President Majewski said, that apart from recent government moves made with an eye to this, "it is very important to make the crediting system more effectively co-function in stimulating enterprises not only to bring profit but to do so through better management. With this aim in mind, we are going to combine the assessment of crediting abilities (of an enterprise) not only with (its) present profitability but with the profitability viewed in the longer run, starting next year with the (expected) profitability within the 1983-85 plan, to be exact," Majewski said.

He added that he wished the law on sanating [as received] and liquidation of enterprises could promptly take effect.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PARTY MEETING 18 SEPTEMBER

AU181806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/18/82 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on September 18 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. The meeting examined a bill regarding the protection of cultivated plants and forests and the regime of pesticides, in the elaboration of which account has been taken, among other things, of the fact that the scientifically substantiated organization and course of the whole activity of protecting cultivated plants and forests should provide for both a rise in the quantity of farmfood produce and the avoidance of losses, health protection, the maintenance of the quality of the soil, environmental protection.

The provisions of the bill were considered on a par with international standards. The Executive Political Committee decided that the bill should be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for debate and adoption.

Next, Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on the official visit of friendship the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, paid to Romania over September 8-10, 1982. The Executive Political Committee noted with full satisfaction the productive results of the talks conducted by the two heads of state in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, complete understanding, mutual esteem and respect, considering they go down as a important moment in the ascending evolution of the Romanian-Egyptian relations. In this respect, the Executive Political Committee pointed to the importance and significance of the joint declaration on the further development of cooperation between Romania and Egypt bilaterally and in the international life and of the memorandum on the development of economic and technical cooperation and of trade exchanges. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples equally serves the interests of peace, progress and prosperity of both countries and the cause of international understanding and collaboration.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the importance of the broad exchange of views between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the international situation, which brought to the fore the identical or very close stands of Romania and Egypt on the cardinal questions confronting the contemporary world. Both countries' resolve to work for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration, national independence and peace, for the elimination of force and the threat with force from international relations and the settlement of all issues among states by peaceful means, by negotiations.

In that frame, the new Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue was considered to have, once again, conspicously, emphasized the particular attention Romania and Egypt pay to the conflict in the Middle East, with serious implications on the entire international life, the two countries declaring for the political settlement of the situation in that zone, for the achievement of a global, just and durable peace, for the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue on the basis of its right to self-determination to the foundation of an independent Palestinian state, for the establishment of relations of a nature to ensure the peaceful coexistence of all the states in that region.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted with satisfaction that, during the talks, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak was highly appreciative of Romania's principled and constructive stand on the questions in the Middle East, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's perseverant efforts for the settlement of the situation in that zone and for the achievement of a global peace.

The Executive Political Committee reasserted Romania's resolve to contribute, in the future, too, to giving an impetus to the peace process, to the achievement of a global, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

Nicolae Ceausescu also informed the committee of the official visit of friendship paid to Romania, over September 13-15, by the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari. The Executive Political Committee highly appreciated the results of the new Romanian-Nigerian summit dialogue that brought to the fore the good relations between Romania and Nigeria as well as the wish of the two countries to expand further the area of the friendly relations between them to collaborate ever more fruitfully in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect.

The Executive Political Committee highlights with satisfaction that the joint declaration signed at the conclusion of the talks by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Alhaji Shehu Shagari mentions the important conclusions reached by the two heads of state as concerns the strengthening of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Nigeria. In this respect the Political Executive Committee pointed out the importance of the understanding agreed upon as concerns the improvement and diversification of the trade relations, the expansion of cooperation in production, particularly in domains of priority importance for the progress of the two countries, the amplification of contacts in the fields of culture, science, education and in other domains of activity.

The conviction was expressed that a sustained promotion of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Nigeria meets to the full the interests of the two countries that wish to capitalize ever better their national resources, to advance more rapidly on the road of economic and social progress. At the same time the profound significance was highlighted of the exchange of views between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Alhaji Shehu Shagari on major problems of the contemporary world.

The Executive Political Committee highlights with satisfaction that the two heads of state expressed, during the talks, the wish of Romania and Nigeria to collaborate ever tighter in the world arena, within the United Nations and other international forums, the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement, to contribute to a democratic, just settlement of the complex problems confronting contemporary mankind, settlement apt to meet the interest of the peoples, to the creation of climate of detente, security, understanding and collaboration in Europe, Africa and throughout the world, to achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to the liquidation of underdevelopment and the enstatement of a new international economic order, to the implementation of the noble ideals of peace, freedom, independence and progress of all the peoples.

Approving unanimously the understanding and documents agreed upon during these visits, the Executive Political Committee established measures for their implementation, for the expansion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the respective states to the advantage of our countries and peoples, of peace, national independence and international cooperation. The Executive Political Committee decided that the plenary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party be called on October 7 and 8, this year. The Executive Political Committee also solved current problems of the party and state activity.

CEAUSESCU POSITION ON MIDDLE EAST OUTLINED

AU171214 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Rome (AGERPRES) 17/9/1982 -- Setting forth President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the settlement of the military conflicts in the Middle East, during the debates in the plenum of the Interparliamentary Conference, Romanian representative Ioan Totu pointed to his country's firmness in taking consistent action for the cessation of Israel's military aggression in Lebanon and for the withdrawal of its troops, so that Beirut be safeguarded from destruction, for the achievement of disengagement and the ensurance of Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. The Romanian deputy showed that, under the circumstances, all lessons should be drawn and an end be put to any military action by Israel, that Israel should withdraw its troops from Lebanon, that that country's independence and integrity be guaranteed and, at the same time, the Palestinian people's question be solved on the basis of its right to self-determination and to the setting up of an independent state of its own.

Highlighting the fact that the events in Lebanon and particularly in Beirut have proved once again that the Middle East problems could be solved only through negotiations and not by military means, the Romanian representative showed that the Palestinian people had the right to its own state, that in the Middle East there was room for a Palestinian state just as it was for the State of Israel, the peaceful coexistence of the two states, of all the states in that area being thus secured. In that context, he emphasized the significance of the Romanian president's proposal, which has recently been reiterated, for the need to call an international conference, under the UN aegis, to be attended by all the states concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, which should lead to the achievement of a global, just and durable peace in the region.

CONDOLENCES OFFERED AT LEBANESE EMBASSY

AU171830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/9/1982 -- Related to the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil, president-elect of the Republic of Lebanon, condolences were offered at that country's embassy in Bucharest, on September 17. In behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the State Council, condolences were conveyed by Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council, Silviu Curticeanu, presidential secretary and of the State Council, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Those present kept a moment's silence before the mourning picture of the deceased and signed the remembrance book.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVED JAPANESE COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU162025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/09/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party received on September 16 Ebisudani Harumatsu, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, who holidayed in Romania. The interview was attended by Miu Dobrescu alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The guest addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu warm friendly greetings from Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, from the other comrades in the leadership of the party. Likewise, Ebisudani Harumatsu thanked for the invitation to visit Romania, for the hospitality he enjoyed and praised the remarkable achievements scored by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, in the building of the multilateral developed socialist society.

Thanking for the greetings and the appreciations made, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that Kenji Miyamoto, the leadership of the Japan Communist Party be conveyed heartfelt comradely greetings. During the interview, emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the fine relations of friendship and collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Japan Communist Party, which have witnessed a steady development in keeping with the decisions made during the meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenji Miyamoto. The two parties' determination was reiterated to develop the collaboration between them and that was highlighted to serve the cause of the expansion and colsolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Japan, between the Romanian and Japanese peoples, of peace, socialism, international security and understanding.

Views were also exchanged on aspects of the current international situation. It was considered that the existence of tension in international relations, as a result of the manifestation of the policy of force and dictate, of the accumulation of unsolved questions of the intensification of the arms race, of the worsening of the world economic crisis required increased efforts from all states, from the democratic and progressive, anti-imperialist forces, from the public opinion, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, for the settlement by peaceful means, by negotiations of the conflict issues in various zones of the globe.

It was pointed out that the cardinal question of the international peace and security was the cessation of the arms race, the passage to firm and urgent disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament, first of all, and thus to the removing of the dangers of a devastating world war. Aspects of the international working class and communist movement being approached, stress was laid on the need for the observance of each party's right to draw up its political line, strategy and tactics self-reliantly, in keeping with the interests and aspirations of their own peoples. The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS CEAUSESCU

AU162030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/09/1982 -- On September 16 Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, supreme commander of the armed forces, received a military delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, headed by Lieutenant General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], minister for defense of Mozambique, now on an official visit to Romania. Lieutenant General Constantin Olteanu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, participated.

The head of the delegation conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Elena Ceausescu a friendly message in behalf of Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and of his wife, (Gracia) Machel.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that Samora Machel and his wife be conveyed a cordial salute in his own behalf and in behalf of Elena Ceausescu. During the talk the sides evoked with special satisfaction the ascending course of the relations of friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Frelimo, between Romania and Mozambique, the fact being highlighted that the positive evolution of these relations is strongly stimulated by the understandings established during the Romanian-Mozambique summit interviews and talks. The sides considered that wide possibilities existed for deepening and expanding the multilateral collaboration between the two countries.

The exchange of views on international problems brought to the fore the need for a union of the efforts made by all the peoples for halting the course towards tension and conflict, for a resumptin of the policy of peace, detente and observance of the peoples' independence, for finding political, negotiated solutions to the military conflicts in various zones of the globe. The sides also highlighted the need for a halting of the arms race and for a passage to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place. The funds thus made available should be used for the eradication of underdevelopment, for an equitable development of all the lagging countries.

Tackling certain African problems, the sides highlighted the wish of the two countries to make a contribution to the eradication of colonialism and neocolonialism in the zone, against racism and apartheid. The sides also stressed the important part played for the peace of the world by the enstatement of a real system of security, peace and unhampered cooperation among all the peoples of Europe. The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The same day the guest delegation left Romania. While in Romania the delegation of Mozambique conducted talks at the Ministry of National Defence, visited military units, industrial enterprises and tourist attractions.

TURKISH AGRICULTURE MINISTER CONDUCTS TALKS

AU191721 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1620 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/9/1982 -- On September 19 Ion Tesu, Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry, had an interview with Sabahattin Ozbek, minister of agriculture and forestry of Turkey, who is paying a working visit to Romania at head of a delegation. The results were analysed on the occasion of the technical-scientific and economic collaboration in agriculture, just as the possibilities of further intensifying the cooperation between the two ministries. Attending the interview was Nahit Ozgur, ambassador of Turkey in Bucharest.

MILENKOVIC BLAMES U.S. FOR BEIRUT EVENTS

AU181937 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We are talking with our commentator Milutin Milenkovic. In our news of the day cast a few days ago, when we commented on the Bashir al-Jumayyl assassination, you said that the most important thing now is for foreign governments with influence in Lebanon to prevent vengeful lynchings.

[Milenkovic] Yes, I would say that everything in Lebanon has been easy to predict for the past few months, in its logic of horror, aggression, conquest and genocide, in which the foreign conqueror relies on internal national and religious divisions and hatreds.

[Announcer] We are witnessing one of the greatest mass international crimes. Who is guilty and how can this be stopped?

[Milenkovic] Above all, the U.S. Government is to be blamed for not preventing and for even supporting, militarily and financially, the Israeli aggression and even the Lebanese extreme right. The U.S. Government alone can now influence, if it wants to, the behavior of Israel and its fifth column servants. Of course, other influential governments -- Arab, Western, and other UN members -- should be doing and should have done more to prevent any of these acts of a criminal plan which had its predictable logic but has nevertheless not been prevented.

Of course, the perpetrators of this massacre, the immediate killers from the ranks of Haddad's and Al-Jumayyil's forces bear, and should eventually bear, their share of responsibility for the mass killings about which the world should not merely become indignant.

OSOKOLJIC ASSAILS 'NEW' U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

AU181644 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Stanislav Osokoljic military-political commentary]

[Text] The U.S.-Soviet arms talks which run on several tracks are to be resumed shortly in Vienna and Geneva successively. Although the expectations about their results have so far boiled down to the intention of the superpowers to have a pacifying effect on the world public, the recent announcement of changes in the U.S. military doctrine seriously threatens to endanger the purpose of such talks.

The idea has been launched in public that in case of a nuclear war with the Soviet Union, the United States could win a one-sided victory. This could even be its leading aim in the future. The original U.S. nuclear strategy -- the well-known strategy of retaliation -- had in the same aim, a victory over the Soviet Union. Since the time when the ability to inflict mutual nuclear blows was created -- which in fact would lead to complete mutual destruction -- that strategy has been replaced by a strategy of deterrence. Its alleged aim is to prevent the breakdown of war between these powers.

The newly published doctrine, however, envisages that a world nuclear war could last several months, with selective and controlled nuclear blows, at more or less the same intensity and even with breaks. Under such conditions, victory would be won by the side which would succeed in preserving enough materiel and personnel to be able to continue it. To attain this goal, the United States would need 37,000 new nuclear warheads, a new underground command system, fresh divisions, aircraft carriers and air squadrons, $2.5 trillion and probably the introduction of the military draft.

The advocates of this new leap in armaments therefore demand that the prospects of mass destruction in such a war be replaced by the prospect of a possible victory over the adversary. In this way they uncover the essence of the change they demand. Obviously they are not able to perceive the danger or they intentionally want to provoke the other side to return to its strategy of the sixties. In the forefront of that strategy was the preparation of the armed forces, as it was said, to frustrate the aggressive aims of imperialism by inflicting a well-timed mortal blow to it.

A direct return to military strategies which aim at unilateral victory in a world nulcear war means at the present time another fresh wave of danger, much bigger than the one in the sixties because in the meantime the improvement of all kinds of combat means has technically raised the probability rate of new wars very high, not only of such wars as have begun to break out recently at an accelerated rate, but also of other, bigger and graver wars up to a nuclear and world war.

Therefore, the demand for disarmament must now be made even more acutely and more loudly.

## MALTESE DELEGATION HOLDS FINAL TALKS, DEPARTS

### Mintoff Meets With Stambolic

LD171710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, at the White Palace today at the end of the latter's visit to our country. During a very cordial conversation they exchanged views on topical international questions, in particular those pertaining to the situation in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Near East and to the activities of the nonaligned countries in connection with the preparations for the seventh summit. The talks were also attended by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, by the two countries' foreign ministers [words indistinct] and other dignataries.

Particular attention is reported to have been paid to the need to transform the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation [words indistinct].

After the conversation Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, entertained the Maltese prime minister to a luncheon during which the host and his guests exchanged toasts.

Prime Minister Mintoff left our country immediately after the luncheon. He was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and several other Yugoslav officials.

### Trigona Talks With Grlickov

LD171620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, had talks today with Alex Trigona, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Malta.

Their friendly conversation dealt with the further development of the traditionally good relations and cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the Malta Labor Party. They also stressed the importance of the two nonaligned and friendly countries' activities in the field of Mediterranean security and cooperation. In this context they reviewed the activities of the Socialist Alliance and the Malta Labor Party within the framework of initiatives and cooperation between the parties and movements of the Mediterranean countries.

The conversation was also attended by Leo Maria Brincat, secretary for international relations of the Malta Labor Party.

## Joint Communique Issued

LD172016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- The following joint communique was issued in Belgrade today at the end of the visit by Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Malta, to our country:

At the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Malta, paid a friendly visit to Yugoslavia on 16 and 17 September.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Malta. On this occasion, views were exchanged on the present situation in the world and on the most important international problems. Special attention was paid to the activity of the nonaligned countries and to the preparations for the seventh conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries, as well as to the situation in the Mediterranean and Europe.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff comprehensively considered the development of bilateral relations as well as some topical problems of international economic relations.

On this occasion, too, the high level of friendship, mutual respect and confidence which prevails in the relations between the two countries was again expressed in all talks held during Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's visit.

The talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rikard Stanjner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Ilija Djukic, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The talks were attended on the Maltese side by Alex Sceberra Trigona, minister for foreign affairs; Leo Brincat, member of parliament; Maurice Abela, secretary of the premier's office; Alfred Falzon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Nicolas Baldacchino, adviser for shipbuilding; and Martin Zammit, private secretary to the prime minister.

The two sides considered with deep concern the difficult situation in the world and individual hotbeds of international crisis. They assessed that the present state of tension and growing insecurity in the world are basically the consequence of the crude violation of the principles of the UN Charter and norms of behavior in international relations. They emphasized that the complete standstill in detente, the ever-increasing arms race and strengthening of cold war tendencies due to bloc confrontation and competition, the use of force, pressure and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the sharpening of dangerous hotbeds of crisis in the Near and Middle East and other parts of the world, the failure to solve world economic problems and other negative processes and phenomena in contemporary international relations seriously threaten peace and security in the world.

In connection with the situation in Europe, the two sides stressed the need for comprehensive involvement and maximum efforts by all participants, particularly the nonaligned and neutral countries, in order to ensure a successful outcome to the Madrid CSCE meeting and the full application of the principles and aims of the Helsinki Final Act. Satisfaction was expressed with the successful results of the work of the recent meeting in Stockholm of 100 neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe: Malta's initiative, proposing, if necessary, a meeting at ministerial level of all countries in Malta before or during the Madrid meeting, was judged to be useful.

The two sides also reaffirmed their readiness to strengthen cooperation and to invest joint efforts in the realization of aims in the Helsinki Final Act relating to the Mediterranean, especially those relating to a reduction of armed forces, the strengthening of security and the reduction of tension, considering that this sphere is permanently linked with security in Europe and the world. In this context Yugoslavia's and Malta's vital interest in stability in the Mediterranean and its transformation into a zone of peace and equitable cooperation on the basis of the principles of respect for territorial integrity, sovereighty, independence, noninterference and mutual respect was expressed. They emphasized in particular the significance of strengthening dialogue between Mediterranean countries in accordance with the obligations in the Helsinki Final Act and the recommendations of the meeting of experts of the CSCE held in Malta in 1979 on cooperation between Mediterranean countries. The two sides agreed to advocate cooperation between Mediterranean countries with a view to starting specific cooperation in as many spheres as possible, including the sphere of peace and security.

The two sides resolutely censured Israel's heedless aggression against Lebanon and the genocide perpetrated against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. They reaffirmed their complete support for the standpoints on the Palestinian issue contained in the official communique of the special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau held in Nicosia in July this year. They expressed wholehearted support for the struggle of the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO, in the defense of their existence and elementary rights. The two sides emphasized that peace in the Middle East is inseparable from a lasting and just solution to the Palestinian question, which will lead to the realization of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state.

The two sides stressed the significance for peace and security in the region of the resolution of the Cyprus problem on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, in accordance with the worthy resolutions of the United Nations and the declaration of the nonaligned countries. They reaffirmed the signifiance which they attach to direct negotiations and agreement-making between the two Cypriot communities under the aupices of the United Nations in finding a lasting solution to the Cyprus question.

Together and separately, the two sides will make every effort to promote an end to hostilities and a peaceful resolution of the problem between Iraq and Iran on the basis of respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence and the UN Charter. They endorse all initiatives and efforts truly aimed at this, in their own interest, in the interest of the Nonaligned Movement to which they belong and in the interest of peace and stability in the region and the world.

The two sides expressed concern at the lack of resolution of serious economic problems and the deterioration of the overall economic situation in the world which affects developing countries in particular, especially the poorest. They agreed on the need for continued efforts aimed at calling a UN conference on global negotiations. This would represent a political step in opening up the way to establishing a new, more just and more realistic economic order in the world. They also emphasized the ever-increasing significance of strengthening dialogue and mutual cooperation between developing countries.

Both sides are convinced that the Nonaligned Movement, despite the difficulties and barriers with which it is faced, remains an irreplaceable beneficial factor of peace and equitable international cooperation. The two sides stressed the great significance which they attach to the seventh summit conferenece in relation to strengthening unity and the continued international activity of the Nonaligned Movement. [passage indistinct]

Particular attention in the Yugoslav-Maltese talks was devoted to bilateral relations between the two countries. Both sides expressed the conviction that relations between Yugoslavia and Malta are founded on the firm bases of friendship and mutual respect. The successful development of cooperation in the bilateral and international sphere, in accordance with the independent and nonaligned orientation of the two countries, was noted with satisfaction.

The two sides again reaffirmed the bilateral and international significance which they attach to the Yugoslav-Maltese declaration of 22 June 1980 on the neutrality of the Republic of Malta.

In accordance with its statement made in the joint Yugoslav-Maltese communique of 24 November 1981, the Yugoslav side has confirmed its readiness to continue consultations with the Government of Malta on cooperation in the context of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as on suitable measures and political actions aimed at maintaining Malta's nonaligned and neutral status, its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Prime Minister Dom Mintoff acquainted his Yugoslav colleagues with the results of measures taken up to now by the Maltese Government aimed at gaining international recognition and respect for the proclaimed status of the neutrality of the Republic of Malta. Yugoslavia expressed its readiness to continue with efforts aimed at having other states recognize, respect and endorse the status of Malta as a nonaligned and neutral country.

The two sides discussed issues of bilateral cooperation and its results in various spheres. They are agreed on the need to make further efforts by means of joint investments in industry and expanded trade and cooperation in shipbuilding and ship repair, which would contribute to strengthening Malta's economy. They are also agreed on the need to jointly establish new spheres of cooperation in the scientific, technical and cultural spheres as well as in the sphere of information.

The two sides emphasized their satisfaction with the results of the Yugoslav-Maltese talks and expressed the conviction that they will contribute to strengthening friendly relations and the promotion of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Malta.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff thanked his Yugoslav hosts for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded him and the Maltese delegation during their visit to Yugoslavia. Prime Minister Dom Mintoff invited the president of the Federal Executive Council to make an official visit to Malta. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

STAMBOLIC, PLANINC WELCOME TURKEY'S EVREN

LD200946 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- Gen Kenan Evren, Turkish head of state, arrived at Belgrade Airport at Surcin this morning for an official visit to Yugoslavia.

The high-ranking visitor from Turkey was accorded a formal welcome at the airport with all the honor due to the head of a friendly state.

General Evren was greeted by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

Apart from Petar Stambolic, the welcoming ceremony was also attended by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other dignataries.

## Sundic Discusses Visit

LD182154 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] General Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, will arrive on an official friendly visit to our country, the day after tomorrow, on 20 September.

Turkish President General Kenan Evren is one of the rare soldiers whom the world has accepted, although not without resistance, as both a skillful politician and a distinguished statesman. His interest in cooperation with Yugoslavia is fully in line with Turkey's evident attempts to play an increasingly notable role in the Balkans and the Mediterranean and in this context, relations with nonaligned Yugoslavia occupy a very prominent place. Yugoslavia highly appraises such an orientation by Turkey, regardless of the differences in the social systems and Turkey's affiliation to NATO, and this, in view of the good and friendly relations which exist between the two countries, is a good omen for a successful outcome to the forthcoming Yugoslav-Turkish dialogue at the highest level.

Peter Stambolic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and Kenan Evren, head of the Turkish state, will talk about the development and promotion of bilateral cooperation and in this context considerable attention will be devoted to economic relations, which do not correspond to the possibilities of the two countries. Special reference will also be made to topical international problems, and primarily those which affect Turkey and Yugoslavia directly. Turkey, like Yugoslavia, is very concerned about the exacerbation of the crisis in the Middle East and has itself invested certain efforts aimed at halting a further deterioration of this crisis. Among other things, Turkey has advised both Iraq and Iran to cease hostilities, without aligning itself with either of the belligerents.

Recently there have been certain indications of readiness by both Greece and Turkey to improve their mutual relations. This, true enough, will not proceed without difficulties, but it is good that work is being done in this direction.

For its part Yugoslavia is doing everything it can in order that Turkey and Greece can resolve by peaceful means their well-known disagreements. Ankara knows Yugoslavia's attitude to the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus and this attitude remains unchanged. Let us recall that Yugoslavia believes that the Cyprus problem will not be resolved as long as the two communities on the island are not able to resolve their mutual relations without the presence of and reliance on foreign troops. After all, Yugoslavia is one of the very few countries which has good and friendly relations with both Greece and Turkey as well as with Cyprus. All three countries, without any doubt, appreciate the efforts made by Yugoslavia, and which it will continue to make, in order to have the Cyprus problem resolved in a just manner and this is also an essential prerequisite for the improvement of Greek-Turkish relations. The withdrawal of Turkish units from Cyprus would contribute more than anything else to Cyprus preserving its unity and territorial integrity and this at the same time would also reduce the prospects of foreign interference in the internal affairs of both Cyprus as well as of Greece and Turkey.

The Turkish head of state is coming to Yugoslavia at a time when large military maneuvers by Warsaw Pact forces in neighboring Bulgaria are being prepared and thus in all likelihood the statesmen of the two countries will also talk about how to spare that part of Europe from bloc rivalry which does not contribute to peace and stability there. It goes without saying this does not refer only to the maneuvers in our immediate neighborhood but also to all other maneuvers which are either in progress or which are being planned.

Since both Yugoslavia and Turkey attach equal significance to the development and promotion of mutual relations in line with the principles of full equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, it is logical to expect that the talks between Stambolic and Evren will help the existing cooperation to expand and consolidate even further. After all, nobody has any doubts about the positive outcome of the Yugoslav-Turkish dialogue.

UK LABOUR PARTY LEADER CONTINUES VISIT

Confers With Ribicic

LD171940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 17 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Mitja Ribicic and leader of the Labour Party of Great Britain Michael Foot met here and discussed LCY and British Labour Party activities at home and abroad, as well as cooperation between the two parties. Michael Foot arrived in Belgrade yesterday on a visit to Yugoslavia.

An exchange of views on the situation and trends in international relations also took place in today's meeting. Special attention was devoted to the conditions in Europe and questions concerning disarmament, development, and settlement of the existing focuses of crises and conflicts.

Views on the situation and trends in the workers' and progressive movements in the world were also exchanged during the meeting. Both sides laid emphasis on the readiness for continuing dialogue and the exchange of views both in the domain of internal-policy activity, and other progressive movements in the world. Cooperation between the League of Communists and the Labour Party was assessed as contributing towards the overall development of relations between Yugoslavia and Great Britain.

Meets With Mojsov

LD172242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Michael Foot, leader of the Labor Party of Great Britain. During their conversation, they discussed the topical world situation and especially important international questions.

Received by Planinc

LD171946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc today received British Labour Party leader Michael Foot who is in Yugoslavia as the guest of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference and the Central Committee Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The ensuing talk focused on current political and economic trends in the world and on relations between Yugoslavia and Great Britain.

LCY'S SUKRIJA CONTINUES VISIT TO PORTUGAL

Confers With PCP's Cunhal

LD171114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Lisbon, September 17 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) arrived here last night at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party. The delegation is headed by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Ali Sukrija.

The Yugoslav party delegation was welcomed by Portuguese [party] Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal.

The delegations of Yugoslav and Portuguese communists began talks last night in Lisbon.

Meets President Eanes

LD171944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Lisbon, September 17 (TANJUG) -- Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes today received Central Committee Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Ali Sukrija currently in Portugal heading a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. In the ensuing talks Eanes and Sukrija assessed positively Yugoslav-Portuguese relations, stressing their importance for strengthening international confidence in current international conditions and emphasized the need for further advancing these relations.

Talks With Political Leaders

LD192310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Lisbon, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is leading the LCY delegation in Portugal, has had separate meetings with Mario Soares, secretary general of the Socialist Party, and with Melo Antunes, member of the Council of the Revolution.

Both meetings took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Views were exchanged on the current questions of the international situation. The hosts presented to Ali Sukrija their evaluations of the present situation in Portugal.

Visit Assessed by Press

LD192210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Lisbon, Sept. 19 (TANJUG) -- At the just ended talks between member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Ali Sukrija and Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Portugal [PCP] Central Committee Alvaro Cunhal the two sides expressed concern over the worsened international situation. They especially emphasized the need to intensify efforts of the world community, all progressive democratic and peaceloving forces in the world, for halt of adverse trends, for urgent halt of the arms race, establishment of a new international economic order and for a just and lasting solution of problems of focuses of crisis.

It was also underlined that the revival of the process of relaxation of international tension and the policy of active peaceful coexistence are the vital precondition for the solution of acute world problems.

Member of the topmost leadership of Yugoslav communists Ali Sukrija especially emphasized in this connection the significance and role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the present complex international situation. He informed Cunhal on efforts which Yugoslavia invests in successful holding of the seventh summit of the non-aligned countries in Delhi.

At the talks it was emphasized that consistent observance of the principles of independence, non-interference, equality, autonomy and responsibility of every party before its working class and people is of primary significance for the further development of socialism in the world, as well as for the intensification of cooperation and solidarity of all progressive parties and movements. It was also pointed to the significance of continuous and equal dialogue between parties, with mutual respect for differences and interests of every party.

The two sides expressed readiness for further expansion of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Portugal.

TISCH, GDR TU DELEGATION VISIT MONTENEGRO

LD182146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (ADN) -- The FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, visited towns and parishes on the Montenegrin coast of the Adriatic Sea on Saturday. The delegation viewed projects for the further development of the region which was seriously hit by an earthquake in 1979.

In Igalo the delegation visited the Dr Simo Milosevic Institute for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. The largest health institute of its kind in Yugoslavia has departments for the treatment of rheumatism and neurological, orthopedic and cardiac diseases.

In the evening, Boguljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, gave a dinner in honor of Harry Tisch.

MOJSOV, MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER MEET

LD172056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence Admiral Branko Mamula today received Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Politbureau member and minister of defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique, General Alberto Moaquim Chipande who heads a Mozambique armed forces delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia as guests of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The ensuing talk pertained to further promotion of cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly nonaligned countries.

TANJUG ASSAILS ALBANIAN LEADER, POLICY ON KOSOVO

LD172230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ramiz Alia, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and one of Enver Hoxha's closest associates, has again issued a call to Albanians in Yugoslavia who are citizens of the SFRY to continue "national resistance" against the Yugoslav leadership. This is the essence of the speech which -- according to an ATA report -- was made on 16 September at a festive soiree in honor of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the "Democratic Front of Albania."

Not hesitating to (?call) on Yugoslav citizens to rebel against their legal authorities and leadership, one of the three leading personalities in Tirana at the same time says that his country "has always striven for the establishment of good relations with neighboring countries," (apart from Greece, there is only Yugoslavia!) however, Alia showed how he imagines "normal relations with neighboring countries" on the basis of non-interference and mutual respect, equality and respect for sovereignty, as soon as he listed these principles. In a very crude manner he attacked "the leaders in Belgrade" who, he said, have long been waging a campaign against Albania. "The Democratic Front," he said at the soiree - fully supports "the wise and principled stance," the policy of the Albanian party and state as regards the "preservation of irrefutable rights of Albanians who live on their own territory in Yugoslavia," against the "cruel (?chauvinist) spirit" of the Yugoslav leadership, "Serbian chauvinists from Belgrade and [word indistinct] Macedonian nationalism."

Evidently not satisfied with the development of events, Ramiz Alia (?called on the counterrevolutionary forces) in Kosovo not to give up, not to be afraid and to continue subversive activities. Thus he says that the struggle against irredentists and counter-revolutionaries who are being sentenced "aims at breaking people's resistance and at intimidating -- Ramiz adds -- the brave and glorious youth of Kosovo."

Ramiz Alia, who this time too appeared in the role of protector of the "interests of Alabanians in Kosovo," as well as "the interests of all peoples of Yugoslavia," which are, he says, "threatened by the Yugoslav leadership," did not miss the opportunity to praise "the correct stance" of E. Hoxha who "so wisely and openly spoke of ways leading to a just solution of the problems created in Kosovo."

Immediately, at the same soiree, Enver Hoxha responded to Alia's glorifications. He presented him as a "comrade-in-arms," as well as "a comrade-in-arms who led large units of the national liberation army in the battles for the liberation of Albania and Yugoslavia." So now Albanian units also liberated Yugoslavia. What then were the 800,000 fighters of the new Yugoslavia doing during the war?

WHEAT DELIVERIES IN KOSOVO LABELED A 'FIASCO'

AU191847 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 82 p 7

[Petar Jankovic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 8 Sep -- In Kosovo, so far only 27,600 tons of the planned 90,000 tons of wheat have been delivered to the Zitopromet grain trading and milling organization despite the fact that Kosovo's wheat delivery price of 14.2 dinars per kilogram is the highest in the country. The attempts by some Kosovo economic officials to explain "this fiasco" by claiming that the delivery plan was unrealistic cannot be accepted as valid in view of the fact that, for instance, this year's wheat delivery results are even worse than those achieved last year, the year of nationalist and irredentist activities in the province.

The results of the poor delivery are already felt in Kosovo where, in these days, it is possible to buy flour only "'through good connections' with a merchant or after waiting in long lines in front of the shops." The price of flour has increased and, for instance, in Dragas it is sold at a price of 50 dinars per kilogram. According to a recent statement by Imer Pulja, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, "at this time, the province is short about 400 tons of wheat daily, that is about a total of 110,000 tons of flour." [figures as published] Under these circumstances, "it is logical that the introduction of ration cards for flour and some other food products in short supply has been discussed in Kosovo. This was discussed at one of the recent sessions of the Presidium of the Provincial SAWP Conference."

According to preliminary information, this year Kosovo produced some 230,000 tons of wheat. However, the poor delivery of wheat to the Zitopromet organization and the current shortage of flour have "primarily resulted from poor organization and nearly a complete 'break in the link' between the wheat producers and the trade network." The agricultural cooperatives have failed totally: They supplied their individual peasant members with seed, fertilizers, machine spare parts and tractor fuel, but failed to contract for appropriate deliveries of wheat in exchange. It was agreed during the harvest that the individual peasants and cooperative members would partly pay in wheat for the use of the cooperative's harvest combines and for their operators and yet many combine operators failed to collect the appropriate quantities of wheat and deliver them to cooperatives. Many cooperatives also failed to follow the instructions of the provincial staff for harvest to give the individual peasants 50 kg of flour and 20 kg of bran in exchange for every 100 kg of wheat delivered to them.